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## REASON FOR HIGH PRICES DISCUSSED IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord d'Abernon Declares Situation in Britain Is Due to Increase in Currency and Paper Money—Reply by Lord Peel

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Two interesting constitutional subjects were discussed in Parliament yesterday, and in addition the Electricity Bill passed through the House of Commons, while in the House of Lords there was an interesting discussion on the reason for the high prices.

Under the first head the Lower House, by 169 votes to 56, refused to allow J. H. Thomas, the Labor leader, to introduce a bill to empower His Majesty to accept the surrender of any peerage. The discussion had topical interest because of the well-known eagerness of Viscount Astor to relinquish his peerage, but Mr. Thomas' proposal was opposed on the ground that the privileges of the House of Lords should not be revised except as a whole.

In the Upper House, by 31 votes to 28, the clause was dropped from the Clergy Qualification Bill making clergymen of the Church of England eligible for election to the House of Commons, although the speeches generally favored the minority view.

Reasons for High Prices  
In the Upper House also Lord d'Abernon attributed the high prices to the increase in currency and paper money. He ruled out scarcity as a cause of the high prices by showing that the output of the chief high-priced commodities was approximately the same as the pre-war output. Moreover, the high price level would not produce the widely differing high price scales of the different countries.

He also ruled out profiteering as being a very minor factor and quoted Russia and Egypt as examples showing the existence of a gigantic permanent and floating debt and declared that the practical abolition of such a debt was accompanied by low and high prices respectively. In other words, the high prices were not due to the heavy indebtedness of the countries in which they prevailed. Lord d'Abernon then quoted figures to show the close correspondence between a rise in prices and huge currency issues.

Influence of Currency

Concluding, he asked for a Royal commission to report on the high prices and the influence of currency on them and for an international conference on currency and prices, declaring that six months of appropriate action regarding currency throughout the world would produce a far greater reduction in the cost of living than food control and other agencies.

Viscount Peel, replying for the government, agreed that figures showed a close analogy between prices and different amounts of currency at different times in the United Kingdom and said that all things pointed to the conclusion that the high world level of prices was in the main due to the creation of credit by the belligerent governments for war purposes.

Judged by the increase of debt per head, Lord Peel said that the greatest strain had fallen on Britain. Yet Britain's financial strength had been such that it had experienced a smaller rise of prices and a smaller depreciation in exchange than any European ally.

Viscount Middleton and Lord Buckmaster also spoke, the latter dwelling on the plight of the middle classes.

Premier's Day in House of Commons  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Thursday is the Premier's day in the House of Commons and there was the usual mass of questions for Mr. Lloyd George this afternoon. He stated that the Supreme Council was closely watching the Fiume question and that the government was now negotiating with the allied and associated governments on the subject of peace with Turkey.

America's delay in ratifying the Peace Treaty, he explained, caused the other powers to find a large quota of the representatives for the missions formed under it. The powers were considering the question of Belgium, should the contingency arise of America not ratifying the Treaty. The ratification of the tripartite Treaty for France's defence was contingent on America ratifying, though he indicated that this part of the Peace Treaty might be ratified separately.

He did not think that the stipulation regarding the President of the United States summoning the first meeting of the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations would be affected by the Treaty. Britain had given no credits to Germany.

FRENCH OFFICE ABOLISHED  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The "Journal Officiel" has published a decree abolishing definitely the office of General Commissioner for French and American Military Affairs, and the pending business is to be settled at the Undersecretary of State for the Ministry of War.

## FRENCH MINISTERS RESIGN OFFICES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce; Mr. Colliard, Minister of Labor; Louis Lafferre, Minister of Public Instruction, and Paul Morel, Undersecretary of State for the Interior, not having been re-elected for Parliament, have resigned from their offices as members of the government and met in council at the Elysée with Mr. Poincaré and Mr. Clemenceau. The latter strongly urged the ministers that they should keep their offices.

The ministers thanked the Premier, but declared that their decision to resign was irrevocable and urged that successors be chosen at the next council of ministers, the date of which has not yet, however, been decided upon.

## TURKISH BANDS RAID ARMENIANS

Several Villages Attacked in Cilicia by Strong and Well-Armed Forces, Who Have Boldly Entered the Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Armenian conditions at this time are described in the following communication just received from Paris by Prof. Abraham Hagopian, representative plenipotentiary of the United States of the Armenian Nation.

"The situation is suddenly aggravated. Numerous bands, some very strong and well armed, without any doubt under the instigation of the Nationalist ringleaders, have simultaneously made their appearance in different parts of Cilicia, and Armenian blood flows again."

"One of these bands operated in the environs of Djihan. On the 14th of October it raided and pillaged the villages of Papakhi, Hamdilli, Kerune, Kaup, Yenide and Merdjin. In the latter locality all the inhabitants of the farm belonging to Hadji Artine Agha Keklikian were put to the sword. The victims had not yet been interred when the brigands had just killed a woman and three young men near Kutchuk Mangher."

"Another band attacked, on the same day, the village of Sheikh Mourad near Adana, killing 11 of the Armenian inhabitants, among them women and children, and wounding a great number. According to the accounts of eye-witnesses, it was a mounted band, very strong and armed with German Mauser rifles. A great number of these brigands wear the uniform of Turkish gendarmes. This band proceeded on its way the following day, attacking several villages and killing Armenians. The boldness of these brigands is such that they even venture to penetrate the city of Adana. One of the brigands has been killed by rifle fire, near the municipal hospital, by order of Colonel Normand, military governor of Adana."

"Colonel Bremond, administrator-in-chief of the occupied enemy zones, after having heard the representatives of the Armenians on the urgent measures that are to be taken, promised his utmost to stop the activities of the Turkish bands and has authorized the formation of a corps of Armenian volunteers, who, upon his responsibility will go in pursuit of these irregular Turkish bands."

"The news received from Marash and from Ourla is as alarming as that from Adana. The Nationalist ringleaders are fomenting trouble at Ourla and seeking a favorable opportunity to massacre the Armenians. On two occasions panics have occurred there, and the stores of the city, closed by the frightened population, have been rifled by the pillagers. It is reported that massacres have taken place at Diarbekr."

## ANTI-USURY COURTS IN GERMANY FAVORED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—A bill for establishing special anti-usury courts has been adopted by the National Assembly and the Minister of Justice, Mr. Schniffer, has announced that the names of sentenced profiteers will be publicly advertised.

Announcement by Labor Minister  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The German Government discussed yesterday the Shop Stewards Bill which, it is hoped, shall be passed before the end of the year. The Democrats oppose one paragraph of the bill. It compromises negotiations with the Democratic ministers must resign from the government. A compromise, however, may be expected.

The Imperial Labor Minister, Mr. Schlicke, announced today that he will submit to the National Assembly before the end of the year a bill against unjustified strikes and in favor of compulsory arbitration.

GERMAN RECONSTRUCTION BOARD  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—A decree for establishing an imperial board for reconstructing the devastated territory in France and other countries has been published.

## DECLARATION OF PEACE ADVOCATED

Idaho Senator Charges Neglect of Domestic Affairs by Congress and Administration—Profiteering Is Strongly Decried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, one of the leading opponents of the League of Nations in the United States Senate, declared in a statement yesterday that the continuation of the fight over the Treaty would inevitably mean the submerging of the national domestic questions, the neglecting of which since the signing of the armistice, he said, has contributed to unrest and discontent throughout the country.

The Idaho Senator voiced the views of Republican leaders in Congress who believe that, unless a complete agreement is reached, no further lifting should be lost in discussing the Treaty, and that United States agricultural and industrial conditions have reached the point where they demand first consideration.

Senator Borah declared that the fight would continue indefinitely unless the President and the Democratic leaders were prepared to accept the Lodge reservations to the League covenant. Nothing that can happen in the immediate future, he asserted, can affect the solidarity of the forces behind these reservations. The first duty of Congress, he said, is to pass the resolution declaring a state of peace. He charged that the Administration and Congress have neglected the very questions affecting the welfare of the people, that profiteering as rank as ever, and that repressive measures against the discontented are calculated only to increase the discontent. The statement was in part as follows:

State of Peace

"Congress, it seems to me, should at once pass the resolution declaring a state of peace. The fact is, we are in a state of actual peace; and if it were not because the advocates of the League desire to make use of the fact that we are technically at war, very little attention would be paid to the fact that we are technically at war."

"The United States, Great Britain, France, Japan, and Italy are all trading with Germany, and Germany is trading with those countries. Great Britain has just placed an order with Germany for 750,000,000 pounds of potatoes and other things. But the advocates of the League continue to stress the proposition that we are technically at war in order to create a disturbance and keep it restless and unsettled. For this reason the resolution should be passed."

"We should then devote our time, every moment of it, to bringing order out of chaos in our transportation system. The necessary legislation to adjust the railroad situation should be had as soon as possible. No one single thing is so important to industrial confidence and revival."

Extravagance and Profiteering

"I think the next most important thing is to settle down to a definite, specific elimination of unnecessary expenditures. The extravagance which has characterized our government for the last few years still characterizes it. It is simply incredible. If we were willing to do so, we could reduce the expenditures of government one-half and nothing would inspire investments and development more than this."

"We should turn our attention next to the question of profiteering which is just as rampant now as it was during the war in certain lines of industry. Mr. McAdoo informs us that the coal operators have been enjoying a profit ranging all the way up to 2000 per cent. Mr. McAdoo is in a position to know, as he was a member of the government under which the orders were fixed by which these profits were permitted. If these people were enjoying this stupendous profit, they were enjoying it by reason of the affirmative consent of the government, because they have been operating under orders. The same thing could be established with reference to profits which were realized by certain lines of industry under the Food Administration. The most flagrant and unconscionable profiteering that the country experienced was that which was permitted by the government. Now until you stop the profiteering where it is so easy to stop it, you can call out your troops and imprison men and shoot them down if necessary, but you cannot stop disorder and discontent."

Peace Treaty Prospects

Regarding the passage of the Treaty of Peace Senator Borah said: "There are more men in the Senate today opposed to any league at all than there have been at any other time. They will not surrender their convictions. It is possible, although by no means certain, that the Treaty could pass with the League of Nations in it, provided the Lodge reservations stand as they are written. But to my mind, it is as certain as anything can be in the future that nothing less than the Lodge reservations will ever pass the Senate, and my hope is they will not pass. Nevertheless I realize, of course, that if the Democrats see fit to support them, they will likely get the two-thirds vote. But in no other way, in my opinion, can the Treaty pass."

NEW FRENCH ACADEMY MEMBER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French Academy of Sciences elected yesterday a member to replace Professor Metchnikoff. M. D. Walcott, from Washington was unanimously decided upon.

ALSATIAN DEPUTY CHOSEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Strasbourg correspondent.  
STRASBOURG, Alsace (Wednesday)—Mr. Pfeiffer, one of the newly elected deputies from Alsace, has been chosen to read, at the reopening of Parliament, the solemn declaration in the name of the deputation from Alsace-Lorraine.

## RESULTS OF SOUTH CROYDON BY-ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Results of the South Croydon parliamentary by-election are as follows: Sir A. Smith, Coalition Unionist, 11,777; Mr. Houlster, Independent Liberal, 9673; Coalition majority, 2104.

The general election figures were: Sir Ian Malcolm, Coalition Unionist, 17,817; Mr. Muggersidge, 7006; Coalition majority, 10,807.

## SERVICE HELD ON THANKSGIVING DAY

Special Lesson-Sermon Is Read and Testimonies of Healing Are Given in The First Church of Christ, Scientist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gratitude for a wide range of benefits received through Christian Science was expressed at the special Thanksgiving Day service held in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Thursday morning.

The service opened with an organ prelude by the organist, Walter E. Young, who played the reverie, "Easter Morn," by G. W. Chadwick. The First Reader, Bicknell Young, who was in charge of the service, then announced the first hymn, No. 239, from The Christian Science Hymnal, "We Thank Thee, Heavenly Father," and it was sung by the congregation.

The First Reader read the Thanksgiving proclamations by the President of the United States and the Governor of Massachusetts. Following this, the First Reader read Scriptural selections from Psalm c, verses 1 to 4, and Isaiah lli, verses 1 to 10, after which the congregation united in silent prayer and the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer, with its spiritual interpretation as given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

The First Reader next announced the second hymn, No. 195, "Shepherd, Show Me How to Go," which was also sung by the congregation. The words of this hymn were written by Mrs. Eddy.

The lesson-sermon for the day, "Thanksgiving," prepared for The Christian Science Quarterly by the Christian Science Committee, was announced by the First Reader, the Golden Text being from the seventh chapter of Revelation, verse 12: "Blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honour, and power, and might, be unto our God for ever and ever." The responsive reading was from Psalm xcv, verses 1 to 7, and Psalm xvi, verses 1, 3, 6 to 9. In the lesson sermon, which was next read, the Second Reader, Mrs. Mary Bayrd Colby, read the Scriptural texts, while the First Reader read the correlative passages from the denominational textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy.

The solo for the day, sung by John F. Braum, was entitled, "Then Shall the Righteous Shine," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

The First Reader then announced that the meeting was open to those desiring to express thankfulness for help received through Christian Science. The responses, though necessarily brief, were all expressions of benefit received in times of stress, for physical and mental healing, and for spiritual enlightenment through a fuller understanding of Christian Science. In the short period devoted to testimonies, some 25 persons in the congregation told of their gratitude.

After the testimonial part of the service, the congregation sang as a last hymn, No. 64, "Joy to the World, the Lord Is Come." The First Reader then read "The Scientific Statement of Being" from the Christian Science textbook, followed by the correlative passages from 1 John i, verses 1 to 3, and the benediction, and the organist played Ralph Kinder's "Jubilant" as a postlude.

FORMER KAISER CHEERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Following the occasion, on which General von Ludendorff delivered his strongly militarist speech in the Potsdam garrison church during the service under the auspices of the German National Party, there was a big monarchist manifestation opposite his house and he delivered another militarist speech. On both occasions cheers were raised for the former Kaiser.

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## COAL CONFERENCE ENDS IN FAILURE

Miners Refuse 14 Per Cent Rise in Pay After Operators Oppose 31 Per Cent Award—Leader Charges Oppression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Adjustment since die of the conference between bituminous coal operators and miners, who have been trying to negotiate a new wage agreement, was voted yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, after the operators had accepted the proposal of a wage increase of 14 per cent made by Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, and the miners had rejected it. The strike, therefore, will continue.

A motion by the miners to accept the increase of 31 per cent proposed by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, was voted down by the operators. The miners in turn voted down a motion by the operators to submit the whole controversy to arbitration by a board on which the two groups and the public should be represented. Every proposal made to arbitrate has been consistently rejected by the miners.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced that the representatives of the miners would leave Washington at once, and placed responsibility for the crisis on Dr. Garfield and the members of the Cabinet, who, he declared, had broken the word of the government by repudiating the compromise offer made to the miners by Secretary Wilson.

Cabinet Members Blamed

"In my judgment," Mr. Lewis said, "Mr. Garfield and the Cabinet committed the most colossal blunder in the industrial history of our country. They are blindly following an academic theory, without regard to justice or the effect such a theory will have upon a large element of the citizens of the country. They are using the power of the government to oppress and repress the miners. I cannot believe the people will endorse their policy, which will involve untold suffering and industrial chaos."

In letter to Dr. Garfield, the operators of the central competitive field accepted an increase in wages of 14 per cent, to be paid without additional charge to the public, provided the strike should be ended immediately, and all other terms of the present contract, as regards the working hours in a day and a full week of work, should be continued in force.

Statement by Operators

"At the same time," their letter stated, "we wish to call your attention to the fact that the acceptance of this increase in wages without any increase in selling price entirely eliminates the profits of a large number of mines—such a large number, in fact, that we fear the production of coal will be seriously affected. We shall rely on the government to make such adjustments as will permit these mines to make fair and reasonable profits, as they are entitled to under the Lever Act."

The next move by the government has not been announced or authoritatively forecast. Dr. Garfield, on Wednesday night, however, made one point perfectly clear, namely, that if any union mine which has been closed on account of the strike undertakes to open now, the government will protect any miners who wish to work. He also declared that means would be found to assure the fuel supply of the nation, although this would be done without forcing any miner to work. It was not known whether workers would be recruited to fill the places of strikers.

Figures on Coal Supply

From figures made public by the United States Railroad Administration:

## INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 28, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 11
Candy Trade and Sugar Supply.....	1
American Banks Finance Crops.....	1
Minors' Visit to America.....	1
Minnesota Steel Plant Expansion.....	1
Shelter Exports of Foodstuffs.....	1
Editorials.....	Page 18
The D'Annunzio Raid.....	1
Reminding the States of Suffrage.....	1
An Eight-Hour Day in Spain.....	1
A Sagebrush Philosopher.....	1
Notes and Comments.....	1
Education.....	Page 16
Education and the British Association.....	1
Green Schools in Thrace.....	1
Swedish Crafts Moot.....	1
The Teaching of Democracy.....	1
New School Courses in Salem, Oregon.....	1
Education Notes.....	1
General News.....	1
Washington Will Act Deliberately in Jenkins Case.....	1
Declaration of Peace Advocated.....	1
Reason of High Prices Discussed in House of Lords.....	1
Coal Conference Is Unsuccessful.....	1
Turkish Bands Kill Armenians.....	1
Service Held on Thanksgiving Day.....	1
Columbia-Brown Game Is a Draw.....	1
Remodeling Zion's Capital.....	1
Sports.....	Page 10
Syracuse Is Beaten 2 to 0.....	1
Pennsylvania's Holiday Winner.....	1
Household Page.....	Page 12
A Survey of Autumn Fashions.....	1
Battle for Home Decoration.....	1
The Home Forum.....	Page 17
Restful Serving.....	1
Drake Sees the Pacific.....	1

tion, it is apparent that the supply of coal is much larger than was thought. To date, there has been no considerable closing down of industries, and the cutting off of coal for export and curtailment of coal for bunkering of foreign ships are the most serious aspects of the strike. Production of coal has passed 40 per cent of normal and is climbing steadily, though not rapidly.

When the strike started on November 1, the Railroad Administration commandeered 22,000,000 tons of bituminous coal. As the estimated need of the United States and the export trade is 11,000,000 tons weekly, 22,000,000 tons were equivalent to a two-weeks' supply. During the four weeks, ending on Saturday, that the strike has been in progress, about 16,000,000 tons will have been produced, which, added to the 22,000,000 tons seized, plus the coal saved that would have been exported, gives a total for November of more than 40,000,000 tons. Hence, as 44,000,000 tons was the estimated need for the month, the country is in a much better position than was thought possible by those not acquainted with the actual figures, but a prolonged strike may change the situation.

## Governor Hart Acts

People of State of Washington Shall Have Coal, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SPOKANE, Washington—Following a conference with prominent citizens, Gov. Louis F. Hart issued the following statement:

"To the people of the State of Washington: The supply of coal in some cities, towns and communities of this State is rapidly nearing exhaustion. The people of the State of Washington must not and shall not suffer for want of fuel at the incoming of winter to satisfy any grievance, just or imaginary, of people in other states. The people of this State must be protected from cold and hunger. The coal mines must be operated and coal produced with full assurance that property and laborers will be protected to the fullest extent possible, to which end I pledge the full and military power of the State, together with such military assistance as can be had from the federal government. As commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the State of Washington, I hereby order all members of the national guard to hold themselves in readiness promptly to mobilize at the command of their superior officers."

About 6000 miners are employed in approximately 70 mines in the State. The mines have been closed since the strike was declared in the east, but the operators express a willingness to open them if men and protection are afforded.

## PLOT AGAINST GREEK PREMIER CONDEMNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Greek legation has received a telegram from Athens, indicating that there is universal condemnation of the plot against the Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, which did not extend beyond a few retired officers of the Constantine régime.

Several Arrests Are Made

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—General Limbritis, with several other retired officers, has been arrested as a result of the plot against the Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos.

## DATE OF OPENING OF ITALIAN PARLIAMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—King Victor will open Parliament on December 1.

## WASHINGTON WILL ACT DELIBERATELY IN JENKINS CASE

State Department, Before Taking Further Steps, Will Examine Carefully All Legal Points Raised by the Mexican Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The reply of the Carranza government refusing to release William O. Jenkins, the United States consular agent held in confinement by judicial authorities on charges of conspiracy and falsification at Puebla, Mexico, was received at the Department of State yesterday afternoon. The document was immediately submitted to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, who perused its contents in order to examine the grounds of the refusal before the next step in diplomatic exchange was taken.

Point blank refusal to comply with the peremptory demand of the United States Government came as a surprise to officials, but no immediate crisis was anticipated, and every indication now is that this government will go slowly and avoid precipitate action. Talk of an immediate breach of diplomatic relations, much less intervention, it was indicated, is at least premature.

Cabinet Meeting Today

Secretary Lansing is expected to call a meeting of the Cabinet today, but the probability is that the attitude of President Wilson, more than any other single factor, will determine the next step to be taken. The attitude of the President, it is known, has always been one of conciliation, and before any action is taken he is expected to weigh carefully the contention of the Mexican Government that the demand made by the United States has no justification in international law.

Having taken such a definite stand in the Jenkins case, it is realized, the Department of State cannot accept the Mexican reply as final or conclusive, but before any further step is taken by this country, the question of the inherent legal rights involved will be thoroughly inquired into. In the meantime, it is pointed out, more light and less heat is needed in unravelling the tangle. The moment a crisis appeared possible, officials and members of Congress began to view the situation in its broader aspects, as it was realized that much depends on deliberation, fair dealing, and candor on both sides.

Senator King Moderate

William Henry King (D), Senator from Utah, who has repeatedly attacked the course of Mexico in her international dealings, said yesterday, after reading the Carranza note:

"I believe that Mr. Jenkins will give the bonds that the civil courts of Mexico are asking for and that the affair will then be investigated thoroughly."

"It looks as if Mr. Jenkins were charged with violating a state law. If that be true, then I do not think that the United States would be warranted in asking its suspension. If Mr. Jenkins conspired with the bandits who kidnapped him—I do not think for a minute that this is true—then Mexico has the right to take the usual legal steps with him."

Atlee Pomeroy (D), Senator from Ohio and an active candidate for the presidency, said:

"I do not look for intervention in Mexico on account of Mr. Jenkins, case as it now stands."

These statements probably reflect the general feeling that the people of the United States as a whole are not prepared for hostilities with the Mexican Republic.

Time for Reflection

It is regarded as fortunate in the interests of deliberation and sober judgment that a few days will intervene before Congress convenes, for the reason that the country is saved much of the impassioned oratory for intervention that probably would have followed the receipt of the Carranza note. Members visiting their constituencies will come back to Washington with some knowledge of the feeling of the people at the prospect of war or intervention.

In any decision reached, due weight will be given to the broader considerations of international policy, including the effect of Mexican-American relations on the attitude of Japan toward China and on Pan-American solidarity.

On the whole, the general impression in Washington yesterday was that the note of the Mexican Government raised questions which must be answered. It based its refusal to comply with the demand to release Mr. Jenkins on three principal grounds: First, that the practice of arresting and imprisoning consular agents in the country where they were domiciled has been repeatedly exercised by the United States itself in case of Mexican consular agents; second, that the executive could not under the Mexican Constitution intervene in a case pending before the judicial authorities, and third, that the "Jenkins case belongs properly and exclusively to the authorities of the State of Puebla."

The argument that the arrest and confinement of Mr. Jenkins pending trial is not contrary to international custom is considered important. It is a matter of common knowledge that Mexican agents have been repeatedly

arrested in the United States and tried on charges involving violation of United States statutes, which is the charge in the Jenkins case.

#### Investigation Required

In the meantime the guilt or innocence of Mr. Jenkins is beside the question. If the right of arrest and trial is conceded, little is known about the agent in question, but there is a general desire that the truth about his character and conduct should be investigated before a decisive step is taken.

He could secure his freedom, the Mexican note asserted, by giving bail for a paltry sum, many times less than was given to the bandits in notes. It is recognized, of course, that the State Department did not countenance his giving bail for the reason that this would have been an admission of the legality of the arrest. At the same time the department itself never stated that it was in possession of any proof that would substantiate his innocence of the charges made against him.

The State Department has time and again warned the country against the interests who were known to be working for intervention.

#### Text of Mexican Note

##### Reply to United States in Jenkins Case Given Out

EL PASO, Texas.—The text of the reply of the Mexican Government to the note of the United States asking the immediate release of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, has been received by Andres G. Garcia, consul-general at El Paso. It said:

"Mexico, November 26, 1919. "Mr. George L. Sumner, acting chargé d'affaires for the United States of America:

"I am instructed by the President of the Republic to answer herewith your note of November 20, which you addressed to the Mexican Government on instructions from the State Department of the United States.

"You will no doubt realize the fact that no legal foundation, principle or precedent of international right, or even of reason, is invoked in the demand for the immediate liberation of Mr. Jenkins, who, as you know, is at present under the jurisdiction of a judge of the city of Puebla.

"The Mexican Government cannot see what the foundation for such a demand might be. It believes that it can be only the power of the country that makes it, although the United States has expressed the desire on various occasions that right and justice should be the basis of its diplomacy, and respect for weak countries the basis of its international relations on the continent.

#### Cause of Imprisonment

"The terms of the note which I am answering are attributed by my government to an imperfect understanding of our penal laws. The imprisonment is neither unjust nor arbitrary, as your note states, since Mr. Jenkins himself has signed contradictory statements regarding the kidnapping of which he was a victim. The judge has had ample foundation to suppose that he was guilty of the crime of falsifying judicial declaration and this has caused his imprisonment. Nevertheless this imprisonment does not of itself signify that Mr. Jenkins is guilty, because such a fact can only be established by a definitive judgment.

"Your Excellency knows that the criminal proceedings in Mexico involve three classes of imprisonment: preventive, when it is suspected that a person has criminal complicity in an act; formal, when against the accused there is sufficient evidence in the judgment of the magistrate to suppose that the accused is guilty of the crime; and ordinary imprisonment, which involves a definitive sentence as the penalty provided for the crime when the guilt of the accused has been duly proved. The two first classes of imprisonment are not legally penalties, but restrictions to the liberty of the accused, pending investigation. The judgment may also declare the innocence of the accused.

"Mr. Jenkins has undergone a preventive detention, first, and then a formal imprisonment of 72 hours. It is because of this that he was rearrested, and this is a fact that seems to be considered by the Government of the United States as persecution or a series of injuries that are inflicted unjustly on the consul.

#### Liberty on Bail Allowed

"In the course of the trial, at any time, the accused may ask and obtain his liberty on bail. The Mexican law is very liberal about this, since all that is necessary is a request and the production of the sum fixed by the judge. Mr. Jenkins' refusal to exercise this right, notwithstanding that he was asked to do so several times, and the fact that the judge has fixed for him as bond the sum of 1000 pesos, cannot permit him strictly to call himself the victim of injuries, which he has brought upon himself.

"Mr. Jenkins, finding himself, then, involved in a trial that is being conducted according to law, under the jurisdiction of a judge whose proceedings are open, and are constantly under the vigilance of public opinion, which is interested in learning the truth of the affair, the Mexican Government finds itself under the necessity of not being able to accede to the demand for liberation contained in the note to which I am replying; and it has for this strong reason, founded on the rights of peoples and considerations of constitutional character.

"As to the first rights, the government believes no other government can make diplomatic claims for one of its subjects abroad, save in the case where justice is denied, or where the sentence is notoriously excessive, which is also in international law a denial of justice; and that the practice which has been invariably observed has been that of waiting for the tribunals having cognizance of a case, involving a foreigner, to pronounce a

judgment that, as I have said, it is not notoriously unjust, would be the only basis for a claim.

#### Executive Cannot Interfere

"As to the constitutional viewpoint, our political constitution establishes as a fundamental principle the separation of the executive power from that of the judicial, and by virtue of this, the executive does not have the power to interfere in the business of the latter.

"Likewise, the autonomy of the various states is guaranteed in our constitution, and by virtue of the federative structure of the Mexican Republic, the federal power cannot intervene in an affair which, like that of Mr. Jenkins, belongs properly and exclusively to the authorities of the State of Puebla. For this reason, the executive could not order the judge having jurisdiction of the case to free Mr. Jenkins because this latter functionary could with reason refuse to obey such an order. The executive would thus be lacking in the first duty of all government—a duty that he has always tried to observe—that of respecting the laws of the country and causing them to be respected.

"Therefore, such a line of conduct, in the opinion of the Mexican Government, cannot unfavorably affect the relations of friendship which fortynately exist between the United States and Mexico, especially since the matter is so simple a one—in which, by a simple request Mr. Jenkins could be at liberty; for never should there be cause for friction in the fact that the laws of each are applied equally to citizens and foreigners.

#### Mexican Consuls' Experience

"In the United States, at times, Mexican consuls have suffered imprisonment for some acts involving the law of the United States. Although in the opinion of the Mexican Government, such imprisonment was not justifiable, never has it asked that the application of the laws of the United States be not made in each case, for the Mexican Government always observes respect for foreign laws, and does not claim that Mexicans abroad should observe, because they are Mexicans, a position of exception or privilege.

"Neither in the United States nor in Mexico can a citizen on trial be freed by an executive order; and it would be strange if an American citizen in Mexico should have more rights than he would have in his own country.

"The Government of Mexico likewise cannot concede to American citizens more rights than Mexicans enjoy in the United States.

"The American Government seems to labor under the conviction of the absolute innocence of Mr. Jenkins, in spite of the fact that the case is in progress of investigation. The Mexican Government, without trying to claim that Mr. Jenkins is guilty, confines itself to submitting the foregoing considerations to the United States, permitting itself to hope that the Department of State will postpone its judgment until the courts have handed down their decisions, with the assurance that in the bosoms of Mexican judges there does not lie the desire to injure or persecute Mr. Jenkins, but rather that they are possessed of a genuine desire to proceed according to justice.

"I take the occasion, etc.

(Signed) "HILARA MEDINA."

#### SIR ROBERT BORDEN RETURNS TO OTTAWA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, has returned to the capital after an absence of seven weeks, which he spent in the south. The Premier was in his office yesterday morning, and the first Cabinet meeting was held in the course of the day.

Other ministers who have been absent have also returned to the city. Several matters of first importance await the consideration of the Cabinet, amongst others being that of the question of providing machinery for dealing with the \$40,000,000 voted by Parliament in connection with the question of the returned soldiers.

It is also believed in certain quarters that the question of Canada's naval policy will be discussed by Parliament during the next session. This, it is expected, will be opened about the beginning or middle of February.

#### MR. SMILLIE MAKES APPEAL FOR UNITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Robert Smillie made an effective appeal for continued unity, and emphasized the importance of combined action of the Triple Alliance meeting at Unity House today. J. H. Thomas' statement on the railwaymen's strike action met with a certain amount of criticism, but was accepted as reasonable by a majority of the meeting. The conference adopted a resolution intended to insure joint action in the event of the failure of any of the three bodies to secure their respective demands. The general opinion, expressed by the members of the three executives was that the Triple Alliance would be a stronger force than ever.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Insurgents in the Street Car Men's Union of Chicago, who brought on a sudden strike last summer, tying up Chicago's transportation until the Governor stepped in and brought about a settlement, were beaten in the annual election of the union. Charles Dreckmann, leader of the men who held out for the extreme demands regardless of the public, got 2325 votes against 5765 for William Quinlan, who was reelected president.

#### ALLIES QUESTION GERMAN SINCERITY

##### Note Sent to Baron Kurt von Lersner on Departure of Delegates Says Enforcement Delay Depends on Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The note sent by the Supreme Council to the German delegate, Baron Kurt von Lersner, in answer to his letters announcing the departure of Mr. von Simson with the experts and technicians, has been published today. It is signed by Mr. Clemenceau and in it the Supreme Council tells Germany that the unexpected departure of Mr. von Simson raises suspicions as to the sincerity of her intentions, and adds that she will be responsible for any delay in the signature of the protocol and consequently in the enforcement of the Versailles Treaty.

December 1 was the date fixed for the definite enforcement of the Peace Treaty and the repatriation of the German prisoners, declares the note, which says further that the statements in Baron von Lersner's letters that the French Government has not kept its promise are quite inaccurate. The note reads in part:

"On August 28 the Supreme Council accepted a proposal made concerning the German prisoners of war and anticipated the date of the ratification of the Treaty in order to expedite the repatriation of the prisoners. The decision to do this was at once put into effect and the repatriation of war prisoners was begun. The German prisoners taken by the British, American, and Belgian armies have already been repatriated but the decision to repatriate the prisoners stipulated that the continuation of this benevolent policy would depend entirely on the fulfillment by the German people and the German Government of their obligations.

"The date of the notification by the allied and associated powers proves the patience of the Allies to wait for the fulfillment by Germany of her engagements and of her Constitution. Germany failed completely to execute certain extremely important points, and as a result the only decision that could be reached by the Supreme Council was to keep strictly to the clauses of the Peace Treaty," which stipulated that the return of the prisoners would begin with the enforcement of the Treaty. It depends, therefore, entirely on the German Government whether in a week there be any delay in the definite enforcement of the Treaty and whether the prisoners shall be sent back home."

The Supreme Council, after expressing surprise at the departure of the technicians and experts, asked to know with the least possible delay the intentions of the Berlin Government.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—A delay of a week has been granted to Rumania in which to agree at the same time to the Austrian and Bulgarian treaties.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Serbia, having consented to agree to the St. Germain Treaty and the clause for the protection of minorities, will sign the Bulgarian Treaty tomorrow.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Bulgarian Peace Treaty will be signed tomorrow at Neuilly Town Hall.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday).—No conference between Mr. O'Grady, the British representative, and Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet representative, regarding the exchange of prisoners, occurred yesterday. The first meeting between the delegates occurred on Tuesday at the Hotel d'Angleterre.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The delay in publishing the note explained.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—The official explanation of the delay in the publication of Mr. Clemenceau's note until November 25, although it is dated November 15, is that the note was handed over on the evening of November 21 after the German courier had left. The returning delegates, therefore, took it with them to Berlin on November 22, arriving there on the afternoon of November 24.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Tuesday).—Mr. Delacroix, Belgian Premier, has offered the portfolio of the interior to Mr. Pouillet, president of the last Chamber, and the portfolio of sciences and arts to Mr. Destree. The latter, it is understood, has refused the offer. General Messer will be War Minister. The Socialist federation at Hainaut, the most powerful Belgian Labor Party, has fixed the program for the new Cabinet, which is the basis of the conditions of the Socialists' participation in the government.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Several attempts on the lives of British officers in Cairo are reported by the Central News and one attack is said to have been successful, a captain in the Labor corps being killed.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Hungarian newspapers declare that Rumania is trying to establish a "union" between Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Ukraine, negotiations being conducted by Mr. Ordiannudi. Hungary is reported as inclined to reject the proposals. The Berlin press regards these efforts as being directed against Jugo-Slavia.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Board of Commerce issued an order yesterday fixing the margin of profit on boots and shoes and other articles sold by the trade. The margin of profit on all articles sold by retail shoe dealers is fixed at 33 1/3 per cent. Any sales in contravention of this order shall be deemed to be sold at an unfair profit.

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hour working day, nationalization of the mines (this has not yet been conceded), the regulation of the sale of coal, limitation of and a minimum time for obligatory military service, the development of public technical instruction, and the defense of the interests of the war veterans."

#### New Premier Makes Explanation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent  
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Wednesday).—The right parties in the Chamber and Senate held a meeting yesterday at which Mr. Delacroix, the new Belgian Premier, explained his reasons for accepting the offer to constitute the new Cabinet. Mr. Woste was the interpreter of the hostile minority against collaboration with the Roman Catholics.

#### OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING DAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Thanksgiving Day was observed yesterday throughout the country. The White House did not mark the day with a reception or formal dinner, but the President spent the day with his family. He is progressing steadily toward normal activities. The Secretary of State entertained for officials of the State Department.

On motion of M. Fontaine, one of the delegates from France, the following resolution, seconded by the Hon. Glendon Robertson, of Canada, was adopted by the International Labor Conference:

"The first International Conference, on the occasion of America's Thanksgiving holiday, taking this opportunity of uniting with the great people of this land in an expression of thanksgiving and praise. At the same time the representatives of the nations of the world here assembled desire to convey to the United States a message of appreciation and esteem from our respective peoples and to bespeak for the future a perpetuation of the cordial relationship now existing between them and the great nation whose guests they are on this occasion. This conference fervently expresses the hope that this and future meetings will become an added instrumentality to the advancement of mankind and the permanent establishment of peace and good-will upon earth."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—Viscount Jellicoe reached Ottawa early yesterday morning in his special car and was met at the station by representatives of the government and an aide from Government House. Later in the morning, Lord and Lady Jellicoe were driven to Government House, where the distinguished visitors will be guests of their excellencies, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, for the first few days of their stay in Ottawa, afterward taking up their residence at the Château Laurier.

There will be a few public functions. The only two which have so far been arranged are a luncheon at the Canadian Club and a ball under the auspices of one of the local chapters of the Imperial Order of Daughters of Empire.

In the course of the day, the admiral called on Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, and other members of the Cabinet. Vice-Admiral Sir-Morgan Singer is also a guest at Government House, the admiral having come through from Halifax on Wednesday night with the Governor-General, who visited that city for the purpose of bidding farewell to the Prince of Wales.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
ROME, Italy (Thursday).—The government's financial proposals, which were published yesterday, include a 5 per cent loan issued at 87 1/2, a progressive tax on war profits, a progressive tax on all capital, revision of the income tax, a tax on all sales except those of food and fuel, and also a luxury tax. The war-profits tax will vary from 10 to 60 per cent on all increases of capital resulting from such profits.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—The Hungarian newspapers declare that Rumania is trying to establish a "union" between Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Ukraine, negotiations being conducted by Mr. Ordiannudi. Hungary is reported as inclined to reject the proposals. The Berlin press regards these efforts as being directed against Jugo-Slavia.

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#### THANKSGIVING DAY OBSERVED IN PARIS

##### American Club Organizes Dinner at Palais d'Orsay—Hugh C. Wallace in Speech Emphasizes America's Cause for Gratitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The American Club in Paris organized at the Palais d'Orsay a Thanksgiving dinner, at which some 250 Americans were present, amongst them the American Ambassador, Hugh C. Wallace, Frank L. Polk, Henry White, and the other members of the American Peace Commission, along with many high French officials.

Mr. Wallace stated in his speech, "Never, in the history of the United States, have the American people had better reason for thankfulness than now. We are giving thanks to the Ruler of the nations who has not only mercifully made us a nation, and preserved us as a nation, but who has also permitted us, on a foreign but not an alien soil, to defend the liberty, not only of America, but of the world against, perhaps, the greatest menace which has ever threatened its existence."

The ambassador then paid a tribute to "France saying that the famous epigram, 'Every man has two countries, his own and France,' is truer than ever before."

He concluded, "We can expect nothing from the future without work, the world is for courageous workers, we worked in war time and we vanquished; we must work in peace time to vanquish again. If France's veterans are ready to devote themselves to work during peace with half the ardor they employed during war, your world and mine will be saved."

Dr. E. H. Lines, the president of the club, was the toastmaster, and made some fitting remarks.

#### MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NEEDS TO BE PRESSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—A commercial and trade delegation which may number 250 persons plans to go to Washington next month to lay before federal officials and legislators the needs of the Mississippi Valley, according to an announcement by H. H. Merrick, president of the Mississippi Valley Association. The subjects to be covered include agriculture, railroad matters, highway development, waterways, development, shipping-board policies, and foreign trade.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The national drainage congress passed resolutions asking government aid in reclaiming waste and overflow lands and requesting state legislation guaranteeing payment of drainage bonds. Political parties were asked to insert a drainage plank in the 1920 platforms. The congress decided that it would be best to leave all control of interstate drainage with the states. Atlanta, Georgia, was named as the 1920 meeting place and Edmund T. Perkins of Chicago was reelected as president.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
PALO ALTO, California.—In the decision of the trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University to abandon its traditional policy as a tuition-free institution, there has arisen a discussion involving some fundamentals in American university education, and in this discussion facts and ideas have been presented that, it is felt, will be helpful wherever the problem of American university finance, made critical by the sudden shrinkage in the value of the dollar, is forcing itself upon the attention of college and university authorities.

When it was decided to impose an annual tuition fee of \$120 upon each student, in order that funds might be raised with which to increase the salaries of the members of the faculty, the student body of the university made emphatic protest on the ground, among other objections, that democracy in university education was threatened.

A committee representing campus organizations, in a protest submitted to the trustees of the university, said: "The students regret to see the university pass from the status of a free institution to that of a pay college. They feel that the change will have a tendency to make Stanford less democratic, that the wealthy will come here for their education, while the poor boys and girls, so many of whom have become well-known members of the Stanford alumni, will be excluded. There will probably be very few willing to place themselves among the debtor class by signing a note for the tuition fees."

It had been proposed, in order to meet the financial problem, that the number of students, which had already been limited, should be reduced still further, or that the first two years of instruction should be eliminated.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday).—General Judentich will represent Admiral Koltchak's Government in Estonia, and it is reported that the northwest Russian Government will resign.

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STOCKHOLM, Sweden



THE WINDOW  
OF THE WORLD

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

#### Frontiers

The line of demarcation between one country and another is possibly nowhere so appreciable as at the German-Russian frontier. There are no contrasting geographical characteristics. It is the same flat plain of the north of Europe but where Prussia ceases, so also do the German roads, with their trim avenues of limes or fruit trees. The next thing of which the traveler is aware is of wheels sinking to their axles in the high-ways of westernmost Russia. The houses too are more in the nature of the huts of pioneers in some newly explored country. Mr. C. G. Desmond of The Daily News, who traveled recently from Prussia into Russia and remarked on the contrast which the frontier presents, did, however, see farm buildings on the Russian side which compared very favorably with the houses. He also saw good soils with upper stories of hay covered with wooden roofs. Reaching Kowno as the last gleam of sunset rested on the Niemen, he found the city already plunged in darkness. But Kowno is best seen in shadow, in the soft shine of millions of stars and the occasional gleam from a half-closed shutter across her cobbles streets. There is no regular street lighting in Kowno.

#### Battledore and Shuttlecock

As New Year approaches one sees on sale in Japan the sets of battledore and shuttlecock that stand high in favor among the gifts appropriate to the New Year. The game is traditional to the season, a "girl's game," as we would say in the West, played nowadays just as one sees it pictured in old Japanese prints. The battledore is a flat-handled board decorated on the back with pictures, and the shuttlecocks are made of feathered seeds of the soap-berry tree; but the flat wooden bat serves as well, apparently, to keep the lively feathered thing moving as does the miniature tennis racket of the Occident. Times change, however, in the decoration of a battledore in Japan, and perhaps the widening horizon of the Japanese woman makes the picture of an actor, elaborately worked in silk on the back of a battledore, more acceptably fashionable than the pictures of scenes in the Shogun's court which used to serve the same purpose of decoration. In the old days, says Mr. Stewart Culin, who has been writing about Japanese games in the magazine Asia, the New Year gift of battledore and shuttlecock probably had some emblematic significance, and at the same season the boys of the family were given a bow and arrows.

#### A Spade and the Tariff

When is a spade not a spade? When it is a shovel. And the duty on a shovel may depend upon whether it is called a "tool of trade" or a "manufactured metal." Prior to the war British shovels came into Australia free of duty, but when the lack of freight made their arrival doubtful and it was desirable that Australia should make her own shovels, the Minister for Customs imposed an import duty of 35 per cent by transferring these agricultural implements to the schedule of manufactured metals. The farmers' view of this transfer has been most forcibly expressed.

#### The de la Tour Pastels

For the time being, which means probably quite a long time, the Louvre in Paris houses the portraits in pastel by Maurice Quentin de la Tour which before the war were proudly exhibited in the Hotel Lécuyer at Saint-Quentin. But now there is no Hotel Lécuyer. A new structure will be built in Saint-Quentin and the pastels will return; but that is for the future to provide, and meantime Paris has the de la Tour pastels, which for a while were prisoners of war to Germany. The speed of the German advance cooperated with the excusable slowness of those in charge of the pastels to accept the necessity of parting even temporarily with their treasure—"La Tour is Saint-Quentin itself," said one of these guardians afterward in trying to persuade Gen. Count von Bernstorff to let the pastels remain there—and the Germans came into the town before the pastels had gone out. They were removed to Maubeuge, a Berlin architect-made over a dry-goods store into a museum, and there the pastels were exhibited for a year and a half. The portraits, which have been said to pass in review the entire eighteenth

century, its royalty, statesmen, courtiers, artists, dancers, writers, and actors and actresses in a brilliant assembly, were visited by 60,000 and more soldiers, but the people of Maubeuge refused to patronize the German-conducted exhibition. The quickness of the allied advance, it seems, prevented the collection from being deported to Belgium. Mr. Israel, who had been allowed to come with the pastels from Saint-Quentin, got them into the cellar while Maubeuge was being retaken, and then for a while they were again exhibited in the converted dry-goods store, but this time for the joy of French picture-lovers, President Poincaré among them. Now they are in the Louvre, and there they will stay until Saint-Quentin builds a home for them to take the place of the demolished Hotel Lécuyer.

#### The Lockout in Spain

Outside of Spain the news of a general lockout of employees ordered by the Congress of Spanish Employers came as a surprise and a shock, and still remains a puzzle. No general strike had invited it, and the organization of employers seemed to be itself inviting wider industrial war. The situation, however, looks otherwise in the analysis of a journalist in Barcelona writing to the "Temps" in Paris, and, rightly or wrongly, the reader receives an impression of the lockout as a necessary link in a chain of circumstances leading to more stable industrial conditions. The power of Labor, expressed by the organization known as the Syndicalists of Barcelona, moved toward a general strike, according to this observer; and such a strike was inevitable although it had not been declared. Strikes in separate industries were being financed by strike funds which came out of the pay envelopes of workers not yet on strike themselves. The Congress of Employers decided to cut the Gordian knot by a general lockout which should automatically shut off this stream of revenue to the Syndicalist treasury. And the outcome has been beneficial.

#### The Arabian Nation

Among the small new nations that have come into being as a result of the war, Arabia is by no means the least interesting. It is probably true enough to serve as a generalization that Arabian knowledge of Arabs, as says a traveler writer in the National Geographic Magazine, is "mostly limited to a glimpse of drowsy, turbaned persons in worn, shabby zibbons and red sandals, leading a few bleat, moated camels in a circus parade"; but the real Arab, as he now comes into the world neighborhood, is more impressive. "Singularly handsome, tall, and lithe, with beautifully molded limbs, dark-eyed and dark-haired," so the traveler describes the typical Arab, of whom there are now about 10,000,000, with a history that reaches back to an Arab king a long time before the Christian era. And these must be subdivided into "Al Bedou," the "Dwellers in the Open Land" or, more commonly to western ears, "Bedouins," and "Al Hadr," or "Dwellers in Fixed Localities." Most of modern Arabia is too dry for any but grazing purposes, and so the Bedouins are necessarily nomads whose constant search for grass and water has made the history of Arabia a long tale of tribal friction and fighting. One has heard most about the Bedouins, but some 80 per cent of this new Arabian Nation are of the "Hadr" class, living in towns and villages, and here one finds the Arabian aristocracy, the most noted family tracing its family tree back to the Prophet. Of the learning that characterized Arabia in the days of the Caliphs there remains little more than a memory, yet the memory is enough to suggest the probability that in its new relation to the modern world the Arabian Nation may "come back."

#### The Flagstaff in Kew Gardens

Three and a half years ago there could be seen on its way from the River Thames to the mound on which it was to stand a mighty flagstaff. Until the war was over it was impossible to get men to erect it. Now a firm of mast makers and riggers has been found to undertake the work and £1500 has been specially voted in the House of Commons to defray the expenses. During the intervening years it lay as if patiently waiting for peace, ready to be hauled up in the fullness of time. In that position its 18 tons weight, 215 feet of length and 3-foot-square butt have been an object of wonder and education to visitors. It is the stem of a Douglas fir and was specially cut in British Columbia and presented by the government of that Province to Kew. As the hoisting of the mast was taking place and a slight haul on the wire ropes to one side was necessary to bring it perpendicular, and just as the word to pull had been given by the manager of Messrs. Coubro and Scruton, one of the riggers gave a shout of warning. Then a message came that a clip connecting the stay-rope was slipping. This was serious, since failure by the clip to hold the mast would have meant its toppling over in the direction opposite to that in which it had been raised. But in a second trigger had climbed the stay-rope and tightened the clip. The mast was found to have attained true plumb and to be properly in position. It stands a landmark for miles around.

#### PRIZE FOR KANSAS POETRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
TOPEKA, Kansas—Willard Wattles, head of the English department of the University of Kansas, is going to see if there are Kansans who can write real poetry. He has just announced a prize of \$50 to the native Kansan writing the best poem. The subject does not necessarily have to do with anything or anybody in Kansas but must be by a native son or daughter. The contest is to close on May 1 and the prize is to be awarded by a committee of English teachers from the schools of the State.

## MODERN MASONIC MOVEMENTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—To the inexpressible regret of all who have come into contact with him, and in this category must be included particularly British Freemasons as well as his congregation at the City Temple, Dr. Joseph Fort Newton resigned his position as minister of that historic building and is returning to America immediately. The news has come as a blow to many, but what will be England's loss will be America's as well as Masonry's gain, for the writer has the best authority for stating that what has influenced him most in this decision is the opportunity that his new sphere of work will afford him in the explanation and elucidation of the symbolism of Masonry, a subject in which he takes the greatest possible interest, and of which he may apply the term of a Past Master. During his brief sojourn in England he has endeavored himself to all with whom he has come in contact, either personally or through his writings, and the regret of parting is lessened only by the knowledge that, though not seeing so much of him, there is the more than possibility that more will be heard of him and from him in the immediate future.

The splendid work done in connection with the war by the Freemasons War Hospital, which has won merited eulogy both from within and without the craft, is coming to an end—that is to say, so far as that work is concerned.

A statement which is going the round of the American press that Freemasons have in contemplation the rebuilding of the Temple of Solomon on the original site may be dismissed at once as inaccurate. One fact alone should cause the rumor to be disregarded, and that is the occupation of the site by the Mosque of Omar. While the site is in the occupation of any religious body, whether Christian or non-Christian, no attempt will certainly be made by members of the craft to gain possession of it. The connection of Solomon's Temple with the craft is but legendary; Freemasonry is the handmaid of religion, and, although, in the opinion of some, Muhammadans may be the followers of a perverted form of religion, yet the fact that they are believers in the One, Supreme, Eternal Being marks them out as sacred to all brethren of the craft.

Although there is not in the British Isles any one lodge limited in membership to the believers in the Islamic faith, there are not a few Muhammadans who are members of English lodges, while in India (under the English Constitution) there are numerous lodges where Muhammadans predominate in the membership, if they do not exclusively fill the register. In one lodge in the south of England four sacred books are always open while the lodge is in session—the sacred books of the Christians, Hindus, Muhammadans, and Buddhists.

Although there may be among Freemasons a sentimental desire, in common with the Jewish race, to restore and reerect the Temple of Solomon in all its original grandeur, it is but a sentiment, so far as Freemasons are concerned, and apart from the fact that no religious body would be dispossessed in order that this might be done, the undertaking would be too vast and costly and of so little utility as to make even its consideration merely a passing matter.

The latest accessions to the ranks of initiated Freemasons include the name of the Rt. Hon. George Henry Roberts, M. P., who has become known all over the world as the Food Minister or Food Controller. He has become a member of the St. Bride Lodge, which meets at the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus, London.

Mr. Guillermo Andreve is now in England. He is representing the Government of Panama as Minister in England, but he has also undertaken a Masonic mission. He has come as extraordinary envoy from the Grand Lodge of Panama to endeavor to establish Masonic relations with the grand lodges of England and Scotland. This newly formed and constituted grand lodge has already been recognized by and fraternal relations established with the grand lodges of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Philippine Islands, Ireland, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Peru, Salvador, South Dakota, and Venezuela.

An endeavor is also being made to remove the interdiction on Freemasonry in that unhappy country, Russia. According to tradition, Peter the Great was initiated into the craft by Sir Christopher Wren, and assisted in the founding of a lodge in Petrograd before the close of the seventeenth century. By the middle of the eighteenth century Freemasonry in Russia had become very strong, and it received a powerful impulse in 1777, 60 years after the foundation of the grand lodge of England, from the Duke of Sudermania, the head of the principal chapter of the Swedish grand lodge who accompanied his brother, Gustavus III, to Petrograd that year. The Russian lodges at that time were in close touch with the Prussian grand lodge, over which Prince Ferdinand of Prussia presided. About that time Freemasonry in Russia began to lose its original character, and became mixed up with alchemists, illuminati, and various charlatans. In 1782, the Martinists were founded at Moscow and made rapid progress, building themselves a special temple, but their meetings were speedily denounced by the police as hotbeds of revolutionary propaganda. Paul I was a member of the craft, but he, too, was drawn into the Martinist movement, of which Prince Gabriel Galatzeine was a promi-

nent member. Novikoff, another leader, was sent to a fortress at Schlüsselburg, where he remained until Paul I released him on his accession to the throne.

In 1731, Capt. John Phillips was appointed by the grand lodge of England as provincial grand master of Russia; and, in 1734, General Lord James Keith, brother of the Earl of Kintore, grand master of England in 1740, was master of a lodge in Petrograd. The number of lodges increased so rapidly that in 1776 the national grand lodge of Russia was formed, and three years later a rival grand lodge under Swedish authority was set up. In April, 1782, a law was passed forbidding secret societies throughout Russia, but the Freemasons were not included, and two years later the Empress of all the Russias invited the grand lodge of Scotland to send deputies to Petrograd to establish a Scottish lodge under the name of the Imperial Lodge.

In 1797, the ban against secret societies was renewed, and although Freemasonry was not mentioned, Paul I caused all masters of lodges known to him to give their hand and word that they would hold no meetings, Alexander renewed the decree on his accession to the throne in 1801, but understood that he would not interfere with the meetings of the craft and, in 1816 and 1817, many lodges were reopened and new lodges formed. In 1822, however, in consequence of dissension which arose, the then Tsar issued a ukase ordering the closing of all lodges, and since that time there has been no Freemasonry in Russia, although many Russians resident in England and America have been initiated into the craft, and there are even now resident in the country many qualified to form lodges and conduct Masonic business.

An appropriate gift has just been made by the Bristol Freemasons to Bristol Cathedral in the form of scarlet cassocks, which will be worn regularly by the choir. The cathedral is a royal foundation, just as Westminster Abbey, St. George's, Windsor, and Worcester Cathedral are, and scarlet is the proper habit for the choir in such churches.

In view of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States and Canada, it is not out of time and keeping to note, that during the long period when King Edward VII, as Prince of Wales, was Grand Master of England, a Masonic version of the song, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," was sung in Masonic assemblies, which ran as follows:

"His loyalty that makes us a free and valiant race,  
That nerve the sturdy Briton the fiercest foes to face;  
And 'mongst Britannia's children more loyal none can be  
Than true accepted Masons, e'er bold and ever free."

Should foreign foes or traitors Old England's throne assail,  
In courage and devotion the craft will never fail;  
The compass and the gavel they'll drop with one accord,  
And lay aside the chisel, to seize the avenging sword."

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 1018)

#### At the Indian Fandango

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
I was very much surprised and delighted to read the editorial of September 9, "Advertising the Fandango." The paper came just as the Indian fandango near our ranch was over. It lasted six days, the weather was delightful and it was the best fandango in several years. Many of them stopped at our ranch on their way home and bought honey, fruit, and melons. It was well advertised in advance, and many white people enjoyed their celebration, some joining in their dances and merry-making.

They still dance the circle dance, but a dance much like ours. One step, or rag, seems to be the favorite. The girl places her hands on the boy's shoulders and the boy does likewise. Music is furnished by three, four, or five boys, who sing and rub notched sticks over the edge of a large can or tin tub. The camps are arranged in a circle, and the spinning top is the dance floor. The moon and camp fires furnish the light, and the dancing continues all night.

During the day the Indians sleep, feast, visit, and gamble. The latter seems to be the main issue, and it is surprising to see how much money they have. They are big bidders and cheerful losers. I watched these games for hours and have never seen an Indian or squaw become angry. The squaws seem to enjoy the gambling as much as, if not more than, the men. I was sorry to see professional gamblers running their games, but they were not very popular; the Indians preferred to gamble in their own way.

Many of these Indians have a good grammar school education. Some of the half-breeds vote. Several of them came in autos; one Indian owned a seven-passenger Pope-Hartford. There were many cute brown babies in their baskets carried on their mothers' backs. Every camp had one to three dogs and some had birds in cages. The Indians are fond of pets and are kind to them.

We took several loads of melons to the fandango, and my boy, how they did enjoy them! They seem to like them as much as the southern darkies. The country did well, and sold a large quantity of soda pop. The Indians went home feeling that the fandango had been a success, and all promised to return again next year. (Signed) RUTH REA IRWIN, Currant, Nevada.

## UNDER THE OCEAN IN A DIVING BELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A visit to the bed of the ocean, under any circumstances, is no ordinary journey, but when made in a diving bell, it is no light undertaking. In the first place the bell, as it is called, is not light and may weigh anything up to 60 tons; and as can be imagined, it requires a large crane to lift such a load as that. So great indeed is this crane, that it is called a Titan, to distinguish it from the small cranes that attend it, mere pygmies by comparison.

As every schoolboy learns, but may have forgotten, a diving bell is a square steel box turned upside down, and weighted sufficiently to sink bottom up when full of air. These bells are used for constructing submarine works, such as preparing and leveling off the foundations for a masonry pier or breakwater. This is done by workmen who descend inside the bell, which is lowered to the sea floor by a crane. When the bell reaches the bottom, the workmen are able to prepare the area exposed, and the bell is lifted and moved to the next section.

#### Weighty Concrete Blocks

After the surface has been prepared in this way, it is ready to receive the large concrete blocks of which the breakwater is built. These blocks, which are put in place by skilled divers, generally weigh 50 tons each, as the force of the waves during a storm will shift anything lighter, and even with such weight it is necessary for the blocks to be tied into each other by dovetails, to prevent the whole structure being swept away.

Now how is it possible, you may ask, to take such weights half a mile out to sea, and keep the Titan and the bell out there, during summer and winter storms? You may well ask, for it has taken months of struggle and sustained effort to drive the long wooden piles, about two feet square, which have come from the virgin forests on the other side of the earth, to build the sturdy, well-braced staging, on which the Titan safely travels, high above the waves.

The tide is full, and a gentle swell heaves the dark green sea beneath you, as you are swung out from the staging, sitting on a small shelf inside the bell, along with 12 divers clad like yourself in warm sweaters and hip-boots, and crowned with bright red worsted toques. With your feet dangling far above the water, slowly descending toward it, you have plenty of time to examine the white painted interior of the bell.

#### Built to Resist Pressure

The roof is flatly arched in both directions and groined on the corners, to resist the pressure of 90 feet of water, and the steel sides are pierced with small bull's-eye windows, well protected with heavy gratings, inside and out. The pipe supplying compressed air to force back the sea, enters through the roof, along with the electric light and signal wires.

By this time you have been lowered 25 feet, and the salt water is just five feet below you. The white interior and the faces of your companions, have meantime taken on a peculiar green tint reflected from the ocean, when the direct light is excluded, as you gradually draw nearer to the sea. Suddenly a heavy swell reaches the lower edge and seals it with a sob, as the pressure makes itself felt, only to pass away, as the swell drops and admits the reflected light again.

This occurs in regular pulsations, until the bell is lowered below the waves, and you are cut off from the light and free air entirely. The pumping of the air compressor can now be heard, but it cannot keep pace with our slow descent, and the water rises slowly until it almost reaches the shelf. Then the foreman signals for the diving bell to halt, and keeps it there until the small air compressor raises the pressure and forces the water below our feet once more.

And so the lowering continues until the edge of the bell rests on the ocean bed, 90 feet below the waves, when the

pressure gradually rises and the water is driven from the bell, exposing the chalky bottom of the bay, with the most surprised fish that ever were, floundering out of water at the bottom of the sea.

## THE YAQUI INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gradually the Yaqui Indians in the State of Sonora, Mexico, are losing their hunting grounds and their other holdings and it is only a matter of a short time until they will have to submit to the rule of civilization just as the Indians of the United States lost their all and became peaceful and law-abiding citizens. Many members of the tribe have already seen the error of their way and joined the federal forces of Mexico when they wanted to fight. The desire to fight has become less pressing each year until now some of the most prosperous and influential citizens of the State are former members of the wild tribes that terrified all of northern Mexico. Some have taken up farms and have become self-sustaining; others have gone into the mines or have followed other pursuits that permit their becoming independent, and are now supporters of law and order. Of the vast numbers reported to be raiding the villages in Sonora during the past weeks nothing can be learned that verifies the strength of the bandits, or bronchos as they are called. There are known to exist a number of small bands in the Barataria Mountains, their strength totaling not more than 900, including the women and children.

The homes of these raiders are in wild, out-of-the-way places, where they have the natural protection of the mountains and are able to protect themselves against troops. Their camps are always protected by look-outs who are noted as sharpshooters. Every trail leading to their strongholds is set with snares and traps. By spending the greater part of their time in the mountains they have been able to escape complete destruction. Only by occasional raids such as those of the past few weeks are they able to sustain themselves. Some, it is true, are farmers and raise crops in the mountains, but the amount is not enough to provide for the whole tribe, nor is there raised enough by members of one small band to supply their needs. Cattle raising was once attempted by them but it is presumed that their greed for fresh meat overcame their desire to be cattle raisers.

A plan was adopted by one of the former governors of the State to capture the women and children of the bands rather than attempt to wipe the people out entirely. In Hermosillo, the state capital, a school was erected to care for the wild and illiterate Yaqui children, as well as children of Mexican parents who are in need of compulsory education. When a capture of women and children is made the women are cared for by the State, and the children are put in school and taught the rudiments of domestic art and agricultural and mechanical pursuits.

## Ostermoor



"My dear, don't skimp on Mattress Comfort"

How unwise it is to "put up" with a poor mattress, when you can assure yourself of one important factor in a good night's rest.

Don't you feel you deserve the best sleep you can get? Then try an Ostermoor—the mattress that has become world-famous as a contributor to wonderfully refreshing sleep.

The luxurious comfort of the Ostermoor is built in—eight billowy layers of pure cotton-felt, hand-laid in a tailor-made tick. Furthermore, the Ostermoor is dust, moth-, and insect-proof.

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## HOW W. E. JOHNSON GOT HIS NICKNAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—It was by his work in protecting the Indians in South Dakota, by the strict enforcement of the United States statutes against introducing liquor on Indian reservations, that William E. Johnson, now working for prohibition in England, acquired his title of "Pussyfoot," according to former government officials who knew him well in this State in 1910.

Mr. Johnson was at that time employed by the government to watch the Indian reservations of the west and had his headquarters in Denver. His vigilance in following up the constant importations of liquor on to the South Dakota Indian reservations brought him much publicity. It was asserted by his detractors that he used "pussy-foot" methods, and the name was promptly applied to him in the newspapers and stuck to him.

Mr. Johnson made scores of arrests in this State in his campaign. He did it without the cooperation of officials, and in numerous instances was unable to obtain conviction, but he persevered in his work and came to be feared by the violators of the liquor law on the reservations. When last expected and when believed to be hundreds of miles away, he had a way of suddenly appearing on the scene of the violation, having overcome the limited transportation facilities that section of the country provided. He never hesitated to ride day and night to reach his destination, whether by automobile, train, or horseback.

After leaving this section, he went into northern Minnesota, where he carried on the same energetic campaign on behalf of the Indians against the liquor traffic.

## A "Four-in-One" Recipe

By Mrs. Knox

With an apple, a package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine, and the following "four-in-one" recipe, you may make three delicious apple desserts and a tart apple salad.

**Apple Sponge**  
1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine  
1/2 cupful of cold water  
1/2 cupful of boiling water  
1/2 cup sugar  
2 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice  
2 grated apples  
Whites of 2 eggs  
Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add the sugar and when dissolved, add lemon juice. Strain, cool and add grated apple pulp. When mixture begins to stiffen, beat with a wire whisk until light; then add the egg whites beaten stiff. Turn into a mold wet with cold water and chill. Serve ice cold.

**Apple Charlotte**  
Line a mold with Lady Fingers or stale cake cut into lady fingers and fill the center with the apple sponge. Chill and serve cold as usual.

**Apple and Rice Parfait**  
Add two cups of rice to the Apple Sponge recipe and substitute two cups of whipped cream in place of the egg whites. Mold and chill as usual.

**Apple and Celery Salad**  
For this salad increase the lemon juice to four tablespoonfuls and reduce the sugar to 1/2 cupful. Instead of grating the apples, cut it into disk-shaped pieces and add when the mixture begins to stiffen, with an equal measurement of sliced celery and chopped nuts. Pour the egg whites entirely. Pour the mixture into a wet mold and chill. Serve on a bed of lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing.

**Knox Sparkling Gelatine**  
Not only does my gelatine make up into many "four-in-one" dishes, but it will go four times as far—last four times as long as the ready-prepared packages. One package of Knox will serve a family of six with four different salads or desserts at four meals—or make 24 individual servings. That is why experts have called Knox the "four-in-one" gelatine—because it goes four times as far as ready-prepared packages.

You will find many helpful ideas on economical dishes and other "four-in-one" recipes in my recipe books "Food Economy" and "Thirty Days' Dinners." They are free if you mention your grocer's name and address.

## KNOX GELATINE

Mrs. Charles B. Knox

800 Knox Avenue, Johnston, N. Y.

Whenever a recipe calls for "gelatine"—think of KNOX

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## JAPAN WINS POINT AT LABOR MEETING

Government Delegate Wants Working Hours Longer Than Those of Other Countries—Workers Unite Against Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In presenting the reasons why certain countries should have special consideration given to them, the Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, chairman of the commission appointed by the International Labor Conference to investigate the subject, said:

"In Japan the Factory Act limits the working hours to 13 hours a day, and in the largest industry, 120 hours overtime a year is allowed in addition. Moreover, there is no weekly holiday. The cotton industry works 11 hours a day, and in other industries the working day is nominally 10, but actually 12 hours.

"If you were to bring Japan up to the same level as other countries you would be asking Japan to reduce her production by about 60 per cent and you would be asking other countries to reduce theirs by 10 per cent.

"In regard to India, I think the case is no less clear, and in China it is still more clear. In Persia there are no factories, and few in Siam. In regard to Rumania and Greece, they have been much devastated, and therefore special consideration is due them."

### Japanese Delegate's Protest

M. Masumoto, worker delegate of Japan, declared that the Japanese were obstinately opposed to this special treatment because it was in the interest of autocracy rather than of industrial progress. He besought the conference to take away special treatment provisions from the autocrats' hands.

On the other hand, E. Kamada, government delegate from Japan, said that the factory system was new in Japan and there were not yet many perplexing problems between workers and employers. There were signs that the people were determined to treat labor problems with seriousness and to cooperate with Europeans and Americans in their efforts to improve the conditions of labor.

"Only in the hours of work do we ask for special treatment," he said, "and here we wish to adopt a 9½-hour day. That means the reduction of working hours by two and, in some cases, three and four hours a day, a more abrupt change for Japan than the reduction from ten to eight hours for European countries."

As for reports of the injustice and oppression of employers, Mr. Kamada denied them.

### Cause of Workers Urged

The workers' delegates of other countries rallied to the support of the Japanese workers. Cornelle Mertens, of Belgium, declared that Japan was on a much better footing than some of the devastated countries in Europe. J. Oudegeest, of Holland, insisted that the Japanese people should be protected against their own government, which wanted to exploit them. He said that Japan was in a favorable position for getting raw materials, and if it were granted special favors European countries would be put in danger; because their workers would have to compete with conditions unworthy of human existence.

Leon Jouhaux of France called attention to the intent of the Peace Conference that the interests of workers were to be identical all over the world, and that there should be uniform legislation. The French, although their country had been devastated, were not asking for special privileges, and Japan, which had developed its industries tremendously during the war, should not.

"Japan takes her place in the world as a first-class power and yet comes here to plead her position of inferiority," protested Gino Baldesi of Italy. "By granting a two years' delay, Japan will be in a particularly privileged position."

The report of the commission submitted by Mr. Barnes was carried.

## PLANS ADOPTED FOR VICTORY HALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Plans for Victory Hall in Pershing Square, to be one of the largest buildings in the world, have been adopted, and the structure will probably be completed within a year on a site opposite Grand Central Terminal, according to an announcement issued by Gen. George A. Wingate, president of the association which is undertaking the project. The building will face Park Avenue and

extend to Lexington Avenue and from Forty-Second to Forty-First Street. It will contain a mammoth convention hall, an arena, 50 shooting ranges, a gymnasium, swimming pool, 40 meeting rooms suitable for American Legion posts, and possibly a music hall. The building will cost from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 and the site \$3,000,000, the expense to be defrayed by citizens through public subscription. The campaign will probably begin on April 6, 1920, the third anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war.

## CHURCH UNION URGES ADOPTION OF TREATY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Speedy ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, with no reservations that would impair the covenant of the League of Nations, is urged on members of the United States Senate by the Church Peace Union in a statement which reads:

"We view with concern and indignation the lamentable lack of statesmanship that has led to the failure of the Treaty in the Senate. On so weighty a matter, fraught with incalculable consequences to humanity, it ought to be possible for patriotic and fair-minded men, regardless of partisan or personal prejudice, to get together in working out a safe and full cooperation of this country in a real international order. Political partisanship on such an issue is shameful and inexcusable."

## PRINTERS' CONTEST IN NEW YORK ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—With the reaffiliation with the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union of the two secessionist locals, Franklin Union No. 23 and Pressmen's Union No. 51, the struggle which has held up printing in this city since the first of October has come to an end, and it is expected that by tomorrow all printing shops will be working in full strength. It is estimated that the combined strike and lockout totaled a wage loss to employees of \$3,500,000.

### CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY

MITCHELL, South Dakota.—Miles Poindexter, Senator from Washington, has entered the race for the endorsement of the Republican Party at the convention to be held at Pierre, South Dakota, on December 2, it is announced by James Wesley Bryan, Mr. Poindexter's representative, and a former congressman from Washington. Senator Poindexter is the third candidate for the Republican presidential nomination to launch his campaign in South Dakota, having been preceded by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and Frank O. Lowden, Governor from Illinois.

### CANDY RATION RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A candy ration for New Yorkers would help relieve the sugar shortage here, according to Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, since manufacturers are paying exorbitant prices for the commodity and diverting it from the homes. The manufacturers should bear part of the burden now, he says. About 45,000,000 pounds were refined in this district last week, the bulk of which went to manufacturers.

### FINE OF \$4000 IN LIQUOR CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW BERN, North Carolina.—Convicted on a charge of transporting whisky on which the government tax had not been paid, John Campbell of Craven County was fined \$4000 and costs by Judge Henry G. Connor of the eastern North Carolina Federal District Court. Campbell was first sentenced to the Atlanta (Georgia) federal prison for a term of two years. Later the prison sentence was erased and the fine substituted.

### DINNER TO FORMER PRISON CHIEF

NEW YORK, New York.—Forty-two former inmates of Auburn and Sing Sing prisons gave a banquet Wednesday night in a New York hotel to Lieutenant-Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden at Sing Sing. The banquet was in gratitude for Mr. Osborne's efforts in aiding the one-time convicts to regain their places in society.

### LAND OF ALIEN TAKEN OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The alien property custodian has taken over a tract of 23 acres, valued at \$23,000, owned by Mrs. Julia Lane Wockwitz of Germany, the land being seized for the government under a writ of replevin.

## LABOR PARTY WILL NAME CANDIDATE

Presidential Nominee Will Be Chosen at Convention Next Year—Summary of Program Advocating Radical Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—There is no doubt that the Labor Party of the United States will have a presidential candidate in the field in 1920, said F. J. Esper, secretary of the party, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The nominee will be named at a national convention next year. Meantime, Max E. Hayes, editor of a Labor paper in Cleveland, Ohio, continues as chairman of the party, with Mr. Esper as secretary, and headquarters will remain in Chicago.

Reexamination of the Illinois delegation, according to the early printed list, showed that it numbered 329, out of the total of 692 then named. Mr. Esper said there were 250 additional delegates from various points whose names had not been placed on the first list.

Briefly stated, the program adopted just prior to adjournment urges a league of the workers of all nations, and expresses dissatisfaction with a "league of imperialistic governments"; abolition of secret treaties; international disarmament; no form of conscription, military or industrial; no compulsory military training; immediate repeal of the Espionage Act; restoration of free speech, free press, free assembly; liberation of all political prisoners.

### Suffrage Ratification Urged

The declaration urges ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment; political and industrial equality of the sexes and races, nationalities and creeds; denounces "government by injunction"; demands state legislation specifically directing judges that they have no power to issue injunctions in industrial disputes; and demands that Congress impeach and remove all judges who issue injunctions.

Demand is made that the government reduce the cost of living and "curb depredations of profiteers"; that all public utilities, natural resources and all basic industries which require large scale production and are on a non-competitive basis be nationalized; and that private banks be abolished. Indorsement is given the Plumb plan of national ownership and joint control of railroads; "democratized education" is asked; and demand is made that voting and counting of votes be of such a nature as not to permit of manipulation.

### Nationalization of Unused Land

The document advocates nationalization of unused land; a steeply graduated tax on incomes and inheritances and limitation of the amounts of incomes and inheritances allowed individuals; home rule for municipalities; with bonding power to operate utilities; submission of federal constitutional amendments to referendum of the people; recall, initiative and referendum; executive budget for the United States; state and government aid to provide land and homes for residents of town or country; abolition or restriction of the "unlimited power of veto over national legislation now exercised by our Supreme Court"; abolition of the United States Senate; popular election of federal judges for terms of four years.

The program affirms allegiance to self-government and majority rule; demands that workers in industry and commerce shall have a real voice in the management of industry and business; asks abolition of private employment offices, detective and strike-breaking agencies, and extension of federal and state employment services; demands protection by the government of the right of workers to organize and deal collectively with employers through such representatives as they choose; seeks a minimum wage based on the cost of living.

The document further declares that producers on the farms are entitled to an income that will provide a suitable

standard of living, with prices that will meet cost of production and, in addition, a reasonable profit.

### Leisure for Workers

Demand is made for leisure for workers in industry and commerce by the introduction of an eight-hour day and 44-hour week; abolition of unemployment by further reduction of hours of work, as necessary, to permit all who are able to work to find occupation, with full pay for those who for a time are unemployed, and government work during slack times; continuation of soldiers and sailors insurance and extension of life insurance by the government, without profit, to all men and women; old age and health insurance; workmen's compensation; performance of government work not by contract but by the government; the union label on all supplies and materials used by the federal, state and local governments, including school books; full political rights for railroad and civil service employees and legislation "that will protect the workers from the competition of convict-made, sweat-shop or child labor products or goods brought from other countries that are produced by cheap labor for the purpose of underselling the American product or reducing the standard of the American worker."

## DR. CHADSEY RESIGNS HIS SCHOOL POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Dr. Charles E. Chadsey, who was recently reinstated superintendent of the Chicago public schools by court action, after he had been ousted by the Board of Education, has resigned his position, following adoption by the Board of Education of rules which he charges, practically deprive him of his authority.

Dr. Chadsey was elected by a former board at a salary of \$18,000 a year. In a statement accompanying his resignation, he said: "The action of the board in denying me any statutory right to participate in the discussions, and in passing rules taking from me all my statutory rights as superintendent, leaving me no power or responsibility, is in my opinion criminally illegal. The public school system should be freed from a condition which makes possible its control and organization in the interests of City Hall politics."

## CHICAGO RAILWAY FARE INQUIRY ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The grand jury in the Circuit Court of Cook County has asked that Maclay Hoynes, State Attorney, and Edward J. Brundage, Attorney-General, make a thorough investigation into "manipulation of street railway rates of fare and extend this investigation into the circle of the Public Utilities Commission, to ascertain what, if any, influences have been used to insure the position they are taking in the matter." The Public Utilities Commission, which some time ago increased the fares on the elevated lines from 6 to 8 cents and on the surface lines from 5 to 7 cents, ruled a few days ago that the surface lines should sell at the rate of 6½ cents each in 10-ticket lots and in 50-ticket lots at the rate of 6 cents. The Attorney-General contends that this rate still is too high.

## CONFERENCE REJECTS HINES PROPOSAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—A conference of executives of four organizations of American railway brotherhoods and chairmen of divisions of various roads yesterday concluded a three-day consideration of various proposals of W. D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, relating to the regulation of wages and working conditions. The Hines proposal to substitute full-time pay instead of time-and-a-half pay for overtime was discussed for several hours and then refused by the conference. It was agreed, however, to send the four organization executives and a committee of 15 from each organization to Washington next week to confer with the Director-General in order to secure modification of his ruling.

## LARGE SAVINGS IN PROHIBITION SEEN

Immediate Economies Effected in Massachusetts Said to Be Equal to More Than Half of the Liquor License Fees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Prohibition, within the five months since it went into effect as a war measure, has already revealed the possibility of immediate savings equal to more than half the fees derived from liquor licenses in Massachusetts, and additional savings are manifesting themselves continually.

The first effect, as was generally expected, was in the jails and courts. During the first month of prohibition, arrests in Boston alone were reduced 75 per cent from the corresponding month of the year before, and similar results have appeared everywhere.

A term of years will be necessary to make the whole effect of prohibition apparent, its most notable effect, with the lapse of time, will perhaps be in the state charitable institutions. The possibility here is interesting. State income from liquor licenses has averaged about \$3,000,000 a year. There are at present about 50,000 inmates of state charitable and other institutions, excluding penal institutions.

State officials estimate the cost of maintenance of each inmate, at present, as about \$400 a year. This includes no allowance whatsoever for depreciation, interest, or other usual business charges, for the state administration does not take those charges into account in the handling of state institutions.

If prohibition eventually reduces the number of inmates of these institutions only one-fifth—from 50,000 to 10,000—the saving to the State each year will be \$4,000,000, or \$1,000,000 more than the entire amount brought in by the license fees. If the number of inmates is still further decreased, as is believed very likely, the saving would be proportionally greater.

Already prohibition has closed a part of the Deer Island house of correction, in Boston Harbor, and the Lowell and Newburyport jails. The saving at Deer Island is said to be \$250,000 a year. The total jail upkeep cost in this State is \$1,000,000 a year, and it is the opinion of competent authorities that practically all this money could be saved now, because there is so little use for the jails under prohibition.

Thomas W. White, supervisor of administration, has shown that a saving of \$250,000 is possible in the expenses of lower courts, which have had their business cut fully 50 per cent.

In Boston and its suburbs, prohibi-

tion has made much more effective work by the probation officers, who have never before been sufficiently numerous to give proper attention to all the cases properly deserving their consideration. The reduction of their work by eliminating drunkenness cases, largely a mere matter of routine, has liberated them for more important duty.

A considerable saving has also been made possible in the cost of keeping overnight persons arrested for drunkenness. This was in the past a considerable item in Boston, for large numbers of persons had to be cared for nightly, and were released in the morning without ever appearing in court.

Officers of the state guard have expressed the opinion that if the saloons had been open during the days of rioting that followed the police strike, it would have been impossible to control the situation, unless through strict martial law and unrestrained use of force.

## INCREASED PAY IN NAVY IS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The special sub-committee of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States has reported in favor of increased pay for the personnel of the United States Navy. This action by the committee resulted from an exhaustive investigation into the conditions in the navy. In the course of the hearings, it was clearly brought out that the efficiency and morale of the first line of defense was suffering from the inadequacy of a salary scale based on an antiquated standard. It was also brought out that the navy was losing hundreds of capable officers because of financial embarrassment.

There is said to be no doubt that the full committee will approve of the findings of the sub-committee and report favorably to the House for the increase in naval pay agreed upon. The chances are that a bill carrying the increase will be put through Congress before the end of December.

## GEORGIA DRYS PLAN ENFORCEMENT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Steps to bring about effective enforcement of the prohibition laws in Georgia were taken recently in Atlanta at a meeting of 50 prohibition leaders. Judge Nash R. Broyles, executive chairman of the enforcement campaign, declared: "In order to fight the organized liquor forces, we must have a perfectly organized corps of prohibition workers. The liquor folks will use every means within their power to find loopholes in the law or to elect officials who will not enforce the law."

Mr. Ferguson said he was sure the dues-paying membership of his party was now 50,000.

## COMMUNIST PARTY MAKES NEW PLANS

Organization Will Work Among Finns, and Print Magazine—Relations With Soviet Envoy Discussed by I. E. Ferguson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Relations between L. C. A. K. Martens and Dr. Michael Meslig, treasurer of the Russian Foreign Language Federation, and Alexander Stokilsky, its secretary, were discussed here yesterday by I. E. Ferguson, member of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America. The subject came up on Tuesday at a hearing held by the joint legislative committee investigating alleged seditious activities in New York. The Russian Federation referred to there was the former Russian Foreign Language Federation of the Socialist Party, which was expelled from that party last spring because of its Left wing development, and later became an important element in the Communist Party, which was organized last September, this being the American Bolshevik Party. Dr. Meslig was treasurer of the Federation and Mr. Stokilsky the translator-secretary. Mr. Ferguson said that checks would naturally go through Dr. Meslig as treasurer.

As regards connection between the Russian Federation and Mr. Martens, Mr. Ferguson said the only relationship he knew of was that after Mr. Martens' office was raided last summer, the federation and Mr. Martens joined in a protest meeting at Madison Square Garden. Such affairs were always financial losses, Mr. Ferguson said, and that was probably the explanation of any checks that came from Mr. Martens to Dr. Meslig. Usually, he said, the transaction was the other way, the federation contributing to Mr. Martens' bureau.

Speaking of the Communist Party activities, Mr. Ferguson said that the first issue of its monthly magazine would be off the press about the middle of December. It will be known as The Communist International and will consist largely of theoretical articles. The party expects shortly to get out a Finnish paper and to place a Finnish organizer in the office to appeal to Finns leaving the Socialist Party. This was what the party did in the case of the Germans when they split up within the Socialist Party, added Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson said he was sure the dues-paying membership of his party was now 50,000.

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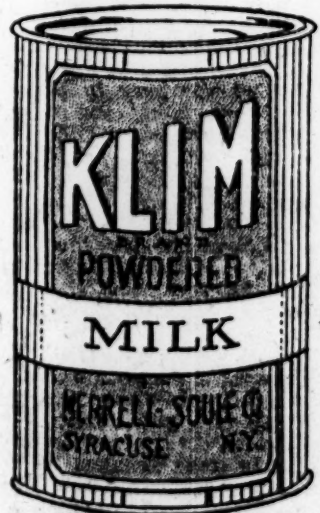
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FEDERATION FOR  
BUSINESS JUSTICE

New York Organization Which  
Plans to Protect Members and  
Consumers—System of Grad-  
uated Licenses Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A federation of business, recently formed by about 200 business and professional men and women of this city, announces that it plans to protect its members and the consumer against unfair methods of business; to provide equal opportunities and industrial justice for all; to maintain an employment department where clerks may register and file their references; and to prevent commercial wars, according to its president, Charles F. Gillman.

At the organization meeting, at which a constitution and by-laws were adopted, it was voted to try to bring into the federation men and women in all professions and all branches of business, also to place a graduated license on all persons doing business in one or more places of business.

## Against Chain Store System

"The chain store system of doing business must be stopped," said Mr. Gillman, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "for the retailer, accused of profiteering when he is not making a reasonable profit, will be put out of business by the packers, who now control 75 corporations, according to the Federal Trade Commission report, and practically all commodities in everyday use."

"In order to prevent the distribution of commodities from falling into the hands of trusts and corporations, we propose to organize all branches of business into this federation. About the first of February we shall send an invitation to every member of the Senate and Assembly of New York State to attend a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall; and we will pay their expenses to come, and then pass notice on them that we demand the passage of this graduated license law. This provides that a person maintaining one place of business would pay \$5 a year for his license; with two places, double that amount, or \$10 for each; with three \$20 a year for each; and so on, doubling the amount for license each time. Such a measure would be called the 'Pass prosperity around bill'."

## Legislators People's Servants

"We are going to give the members of the Legislature to understand that they are our servants. If they fail to pass the laws that we business men ask for, we shall take measures to send business men to the Legislature, in place of politicians."

"How shall we do this? Our members will each pay \$1 a month dues. Business men do not care to go to the Legislature, as the salary does not justify them in giving up their time. Our organization will be in the position to send business men there by employing managers to run their businesses for them while they are in Albany."

"We are now looking for a building to house the offices of the federation and to provide halls for the meetings

of its various branches. We expect to have 200,000 members by February, so those dues will permit us to carry out our plans."

"We shall send out organizers to line up every store and every office in New York City. We plan to reduce the cost of living by destroying monopoly. Our bureau of statistics will have a record of all wheat raised and all sugar manufactured and of all commodities sent out of the country, and will prevent the cornering of any commodity."

Referring again to that proposed graduated license system, Mr. Gillman pointed out that under it the man operating 10 places of business in the same city would be taxed \$2500 for each. Such a law would bring about open competition and real democracy in business.

RAND SCHOOL CASE  
REOPENING DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court has denied the petition of the Attorney-General of the State to reopen the case against the Rand School of Social Science, whose charter he seeks to annul on the charge that its teachings are un-American. The complaint was dismissed by Justice McAvoy of the Supreme Court when the case was called for trial some weeks ago and the prosecution was not ready to proceed.

This ruling of Justice Gavegan, it was said at the Rand School, puts an end to the actions thus far brought against the school. S. John Block of counsel for the school said that the school was ready further to defend its position before every court, and added: "It is to be hoped that the Attorney-General will realize that he made a mistake in ever instituting the action against the Rand School. He has had ample time in which to learn that this institution does not exist to overthrow the Government of the United States, but that it does exist for the purpose of imparting knowledge to those who wish to learn economics, the theory and practice of Socialism and many other subjects which have nothing to do either with bombs or with such unlawful and unconstitutional acts as were committed against the school last June by officials of the State."

I. W. W. LOGGERS  
GOING TO CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—With the strike of the I. W. W. timber workers in the lumber camps of northern Idaho and eastern Washington officially ended, the 2000 or more strikers congregated at Spokane departed for the woods. It is reported, however, that but very few of them are finding employment, and that the great majority are drifting into Canada where they are finding work in small camps where little is known of I. W. W. tactics.

It develops that in a number of the northern Idaho camps a good many members of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen are employed, and when the I. W. W.'s quit work these men remained on the jobs, thus enabling many of the camps to continue production, although in greatly reduced quantities. An agreement has been made by the larger lumber companies that they will not reemploy the I. W. W. loggers who went out on the recent strike.

GENERAL PERSHING  
TO INSPECT POSTS

Tour of Army Camps in the  
United States to Begin Next  
Week—Trip Said to Have No  
Relation to the Mexican Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. John J. Pershing will leave Washington next Wednesday for a tour of inspection of army camps in the south and west. Some of these camps are to be permanently retained. In regard to others, there is some question about their being kept, and that is one of the reasons for the inspection. General Pershing will arrive in Lincoln, Nebraska, on Wednesday, December 24, and will spend the following day there with his son and sister. He will continue the trip, going first to Camp Grant, at Rockford, Illinois, proceeding west to the Pacific coast and south to the Texas border.

There is no truth in the statement that has been made that General Pershing's trip is being undertaken with a view to preparing for emergencies in connection with the Mexican situation. It was planned soon after he returned to the United States, and was not undertaken sooner because he has been too much occupied with other important business.

## Staff to Accompany Him

Accompanying General Pershing will be his aides-de-camp, Col. George C. Marshall Jr., Col. John Quekemyer and Lieut.-Col. Edward Bowditch Jr.; Brig.-Gen. Fox Connor, chief of staff; Brig.-Gen. George V. H. Moseley, supply; Brig.-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, intelligence; Col. Edgar T. Collins, training; and Col. Henry W. Beeuwks, medical. The itinerary follows:

Leave Washington, District of Columbia, Wednesday, December 3. Visit Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia, Thursday, December 4; Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, North Carolina, Friday, December 5; Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina, Saturday, December 6; headquarters, southeastern department, Charleston, South Carolina, Sunday, December 7; Savannah, Georgia, Monday, December 8; Camp Benning, Columbus, Georgia, Tuesday, December 9; Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, Thursday, December 11; Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama, Friday, December 12; Muscle Shoals Nitric Acid Plants, Sheffield, Alabama, Saturday, December 13; Camp Taylor and Camp Knox, Louisville, Kentucky, Sunday and Monday, December 14 and 15; aviation experimental plant, Dayton, Ohio, Tuesday, December 16; Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, Wednesday, December 17; Dodge recuperator plant, Detroit, Michigan, Thursday, December 18; Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan, Friday, December 19; headquarters, central department, Chicago, Illinois, Saturday and Sunday, December 20 and 21; St. Louis, Missouri, Monday, December 22; Laclede, Missouri, Tuesday, December 23; Lincoln, Nebraska, Wednesday, December 24.

## Itinerary Continued

The itinerary thereafter will include the following places:  
Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois;  
Rock Island Arsenal; Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; Omaha, Nebraska;

Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas; Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, Kansas; Denver, Colorado; Ft. D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Ft. Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah; Portland, Oregon; Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington; Mather Field, Sacramento, California; March fields, Los Angeles, California; Camp Kearney, San Diego, California; Douglas, Arizona; Camp Boyce, El Paso, Texas; Camp Travis, Camp Marmoye, Camp Stanley, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas—which is also headquarters southern department—Ellington Field, Houston, Texas; Ft. Sill, Oklahoma; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, and return to Washington, District of Columbia.

As soon thereafter as possible, General Pershing will inspect the installations to the north and east of Washington, District of Columbia.

General Pershing expects to leave Washington tonight to attend the Army and Navy football game.

WOODEN SHIPS ARE  
GIVING SATISFACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—F. L. Sanford, who was identified with the chief of the wood ship division of the United States Shipping Board during the war, has made public here a report of the division of operations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which shows that 125 wooden ships built by the corporation were being operated on August 7, 1919. Of these it is stated that 93 were engaged in trans-Atlantic trade, three in Philippine trade, 14 in intercoastal trade between Pacific and Atlantic ports, and 15 trading only on the east or the west coasts, the West Indies, or Caribbean.

That the operation of these vessels has been satisfactory is the testimony given by five masters and a chief engineer on these wooden vessels, and also made public here. The Matson Navigation Company had numerous wooden ships in operation between Pacific ports and the Hawaiian Islands during the war, and states that, with proper attention, wooden vessels will carry their cargo in as good condition as steel vessels, as shown by the company's experience.

SUPPLIES OF DAIRY  
PRODUCTS IN STORAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The latest report of the bureau of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture states that on November 1, 1919, there was 24.8 per cent more creamery butter in cold storage than on November 1, 1918—100,851,405 pounds on November 1, 1919, against 80,616,681 pounds on the same date a year ago. The figures given show a 33.7 per cent increase in case eggs and 42.2 per cent in frozen eggs, the increases being 1,274,802 cases and 5,622,662 pounds of frozen eggs. The largest percentage of increase is noted in cottage cheese, etc., this rising 180 per cent, an increase of 4,614,474 pounds. In bulk the increase in American cheese is the greatest, there being 38,782,747 pounds more American cheese on hand November 1, 1919, than a year ago. The percentage of increase is 116.4. Decreases were noted in three out of the 11 articles listed.

HIGH STANDARDS IN  
EDUCATION SOUGHT

Boston School Teachers in Cam-  
paign for \$600 Increase in Sal-  
aries Raise Issues Above  
Those of Personal Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Preservation of the higher standards of education, not only in Boston but throughout the United States, is the underlying issue in their campaign for a \$600 flat increase in salary, reassert the Boston public school teachers, who are gradually enlarging their law and order program and keeping it constantly before the people through a well-organized publicity bureau. They are paying but little attention to the arguments of those who would arbitrarily measure the worth of their services by the limitations of the city's present resources. They believe that their movement is along the lines of a test of democracy no less in importance than that which determined the final status of the striking Boston policemen.

Realizing the dignity and importance of their position as the educators of the next generation, the teachers are carefully avoiding sensational methods and devoting themselves exclusively to a campaign of education through which they expect to convince the public that their cause is just, that their claims have merit, and that their demand is based upon economic necessity and a desire to raise the standards of the teaching profession to a point to attract men and women who are capable of filling the great obligations imposed upon them. They say that their campaign is now well under way and that the public is responding in a manner which gives promise of relieving the teachers of carrying on a movement which they believe should be primarily inaugurated and shouldered by the school authorities and the people.

In adhering to their determination not to deviate in the slightest from the lines laid down by law and order, they have necessarily encountered some obstacles, one of the most serious of which has been a city ordinance prohibiting public employees from lobbying on any bill relating to city affairs without the permission of the Mayor or City Council. As the measure authorizing a \$600 increase in salaries is now before the Massachusetts Legislature the ordinance would tend to prevent the teachers from appearing at legislative hearings and stating their case, a situation that would be obviously unfair, they say.

Mayor Peters refused to give representatives of the teachers the desired permission. On the other hand the City Council unanimously gave its consent and further passed a resolution of support of the teachers in their

demand. It was held by the teachers that the ordinance was intended to prevent a general participation of city employees in party politics and that a request for more salary, primarily for the purpose of meeting the greatly increased cost of living but in a larger sense to aid in upholding and preserving the fundamentals of true democracy, could not be very well defined as party politics nor offered as a legitimate excuse for preventing the teachers from properly presenting their case. It was not necessary to press the issue, however, as the committee of the Legislature having the measure in charge extended an invitation to the teachers to appear before it and the Mayor receded from his position of a determination to veto the action of the City Council.

Obstacles of this character, however, are giving the teachers but little concern as they have found the public ready to demand fair play whenever efforts have been put forth to raise technicalities in the path of their movement. In the last analysis, they say, it is American democracy and American institutions that will suffer from any failure to properly maintain the standards of American education. They have estimated their needs from a standpoint of the cost of living and the standards which the profession must maintain if it is to attract men and women of the character and ability desired, and they say that it is of more interest to the people than the teachers as to whether their campaign succeeds or fails.

LABOR ACTIVE IN  
WYOMING POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—Organized Labor working as a political party—the Labor Party—in the recent municipal elections in two cities made its first bid for governmental control in Wyoming. At Casper, a well unionized town, the Labor candidates were decisively defeated by candidates approved by the Chamber of Commerce, but at Cheyenne, capital and largest city of the State, the Labor candidate for Mayor was elected.

The Labor candidates for city commissioners of Cheyenne were defeated, however, and control of the municipal government, including appointment and removal of members of the police force, lies in the majority of the city commission of three members, of whom the Mayor is one. The two non-Labor commissioners elected, therefore, will control the city government.

Election of the Labor candidate for Mayor was due in large part to the personal popularity of the Labor candidate, Edwin P. Taylor, printer, former state Commissioner of Labor and former federal Director of Labor for Wyoming, this popularity beyond doubt accounting for far more of the number of votes he received than the scant majority of 57, by which he was elected.

FREDERIC C. HOWE  
DENIES CHARGES

Former Commissioner of Immigra-  
tion at Port of New York De-  
nounces Allegations of Mis-  
management at Ellis Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charges made by Byron H. Uhl, acting Commissioner of Immigration at this port, that anarchist literature was freely circulated on Ellis Island, that gambling went on, and that aliens held for deportation were released without authority from Washington, during the administration of the former commissioner, Frederic C. Howe, were denounced as false by Mr. Howe in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

"During the war, as every one knows, it was impossible to deport aliens, but none held for deportation was ever released by me, as I had no authority for such action; all releases came from officials at Washington. As for anarchist literature, all literature brought to the island was censored by Department of Justice representatives and passed by the post-office officials. The New York Call was admitted to the island, also publications from Seattle, Washington, and elsewhere." Mr. Howe said that in the case of 36 men sent on from Seattle for deportation some time ago, he permitted them to have lawyers, as they said they had not had a fair trial. He added that everybody had used Ellis Island during the war, that thousands of Germans had been interned there and various other activities carried on without giving foundation for the charges made.

Concerning Emma Goldman's alleged letters to him concerning cases for deportation, Mr. Howe said that he had seen her only three or four times, and only at the People's Institute. He added that he could not take responsibility for the letters people wrote him.

Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration, has arrived to attend the hearings of alleged anarchists scheduled for today. It is expected that Mr. Howe will be called as a witness.

## AVIATION RECORD BROKEN

SANTIAGO, Chile—Major Huston of the British Army, attached to the Chilean Army as an aviation instructor, yesterday broke the altitude record for South America. He ascended 21,400 feet in 85 minutes with an experimental scout biplane of 220 horsepower. The previous South American record was held by Lieutenant Parodi of the Argentine Army, who ascended 21,250 feet at Buenos Aires last March.

The separation of  
laundry work

"IN all modern laundries perhaps the most responsible job is that of classifying the work."

Just think of the many different fibres in the many kinds of goods that are received. There are silks, woollens, mercerized cottons, plain cottons, linens, and the many mixtures of these fibres.

It was not until I heard Miss Alice Wakefield, Junior Fellow at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa., describe what science has done to solve the problem of washing clothes, that I realized how great, how complicated, how important that problem is.

For five years the Laundryowners National Association has maintained at Mellon Institute a laundry fellowship. An experimental laundry is operated which is developing correct methods for the laundering of clothes with the least possible wear. All guesswork is eliminated. These trained, scientific-thinking college workers deal with facts. They are scientists and to get the exact truth is their work.

This fellowship also analyzes the soaps and supplies used in the laundries of its members. Eight hundred and twenty-nine samples have been analyzed. As a result standard purchasing specifications are available to the members of the association. The fellowship in five years has answered over 1700 requests for advice—showing that laundries want to better the work they are doing.

Even damaged garments are sent to Mellon Institute. The examination disclosed a field of investigation in fabric making and conservation hitherto unsuspected.

Modern science, you see, is at the command of laundryowners. No one can become acquainted with the complicated problem of washing clothes in the correct way without having increased respect for the modern public laundry.

The things that unite people are ever so much better to think and talk about than the things that divide. Troubles that result from misunderstanding can be settled by talking things over in a frank, friendly manner.

In my study of Greater Boston laundries I find none without faults. A study of any other business would get that same result. But I do find that some laundries want to give better service. To help those that want to improve should be the desire of every one of us. The fact that some of the laundryowners are asking their customers to think about the things that "divide" so that these dividing things may be destroyed is the best evidence of their desire to improve.

So, please tell me what your laundry can do to give you better service.

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Public Relations Publicity  
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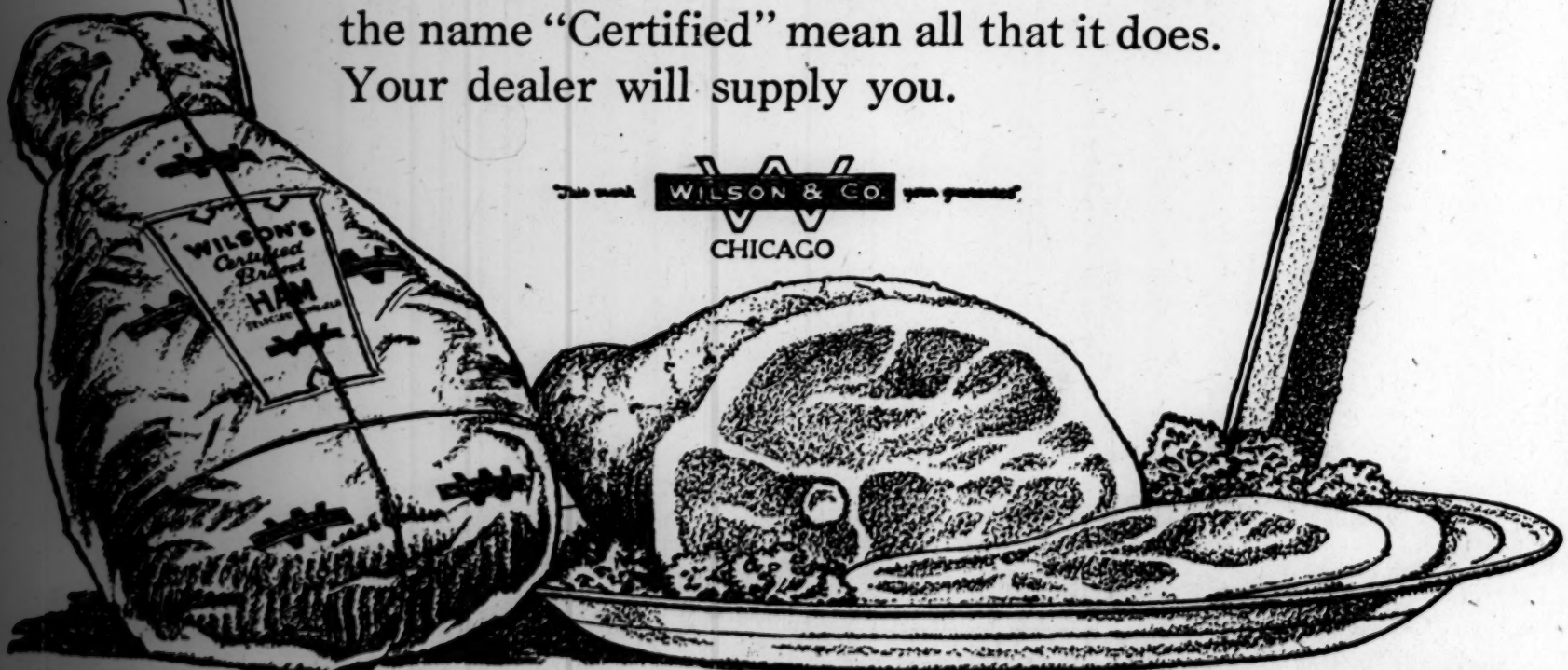
(Look in your paper a week from today for report No. 11)

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## REMODELING ZION'S CAPITAL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In the architectural room of the Royal Academy there is on view a plan of Jerusalem, illustrating the way it is proposed to make further extensions to a city already crowded within its walls. The plan was made by Mr. McClean, engineer to the Alexandria Municipality, and approved by the Municipality of Jerusalem on July 20, 1918, as also by "Advanced G. H. Q." with the signature of General Allenby. No city in the history of the world has been built and rebuilt as has Jerusalem. From time immemorial there have swept backward and forward over those hills waves of prosperity and ruin, of magnificence, as the eastern potentate alone understood magnificence and utter desolation; yet always since the days when Nebuchadnezzar rebuilt the walls about it, Jerusalem has found men—sometimes of one race and religion, sometimes of another—resolved to restore the "waste places" and blot out the memory of her affliction. Nineveh, once of unexampled splendor, and Babylon, one of the greatest cities of antiquity, with its hundred gates of solid brass on which stood 250 towers, did not survive the devastation of the conqueror, but Jerusalem, razed to the ground again and again, lifted her head once more to gaze across the Valley of the Kedron towards Jordan. And those who within recent months have witnessed the Union Jack floating over the gray Saracen walls of the city, must have asked themselves whether this was indeed the end to these terrible conflicts; whether, within the circles of her many hills, Jerusalem were now to know the prosperity and peace which David planned for her nearly 3000 years ago.

Having chosen Jerusalem as the capital of his kingdom and the home of the people of Israel, David built the royal city on the eastern hill, which was divided from the western by a deep valley—now almost filled up—although the walls encircled the whole. Joab, David's general, was made governor of the western hill. On the Rock Moriah, the site of so many traditions, where now the great round Moslem dome overlooks the western valley, David planned the site of the temple which Solomon was to build. For a thousand years it was to remain the center of Jewish worship, the home of the Ark which David had brought from Kirjath Jearim.

## Jeroboam's Vision

Great as was the prosperity and the wealth of Jerusalem in the days of Solomon, his statesmanship was inferior to that of his father; and already, while he was still upon the throne, the warning came to his son Jeroboam that the kingdom would be divided. Not for another hundred years, however, was a conquering army to set foot in Jerusalem, breaking down her walls and sacking her temple; this was the first and almost the last of the invaders' attempts to destroy that which David and his son had established upon the hills of Palestine.

In order to repair the devastation wrought by the armies of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, who had utterly destroyed the walls of Jerusalem and carried away everything of value from the temple, Nehemiah came to Judah in B.C. 445.

The prophet records how "Jerusalem lieth waste, and the gates thereof are burned with fire;" and how he and the faithful with him rebuilt the walls and restored order within the city. For two centuries after this, Jerusalem was to enjoy comparative peace under its Persian and Greek rulers. But on the eastern hill, where the

citadel of Zion must have stood (doubtless restored by Nehemiah), the Greeks—after they had conquered Jerusalem in B.C. 138—established a fortress or "Akra" which was to play a great part in the future history of Jerusalem. Through successive centuries it was strengthened and enlarged to accommodate the Greek gar-

great tower of the citadel near the Jaffa Gate, belong to Herod's day. But, beyond these, succeeding centuries have obliterated all trace of the buildings which stood there nearly 2000 years ago.

In A.D. 70, Titus, commanding his own armies, captured and laid waste Jerusalem, leaving only the walls of

many, who crowned himself King of Jerusalem within its walls, to the indignation of the Muhammadans and the general contempt of Europe. Home affairs becoming urgent, however, Frederick returned to Germany; and a few years later the Egyptians, who had defeated the Christians and Muhammadans in the plains of Philistia,

that within. The demands which the increasing population had made upon the municipality of the city were wholly ignored under Turkish rule, but the British authorities set in motion about remedying existing conditions, one of their first thoughts being with regard to the city's suburbs. Mr. McClean's plan shows what

east and south, including Gethsemane, the Mount of Olives and the Valley of Kedron, are to have nothing built upon them which shall interfere with their characteristic features. For it is from the East that the traveler, if he is wise, if he would look upon ancient Jerusalem and picture to himself the history of the past, will approach the city. Through the little village of Bethany on the slopes of a mountain surrounded by a few olive trees, he will enter the Valley of Jehosaphat, and thus find himself looking upward to where, encircled by hills, stands the "Holy City."

Here rises Jerusalem, her gray and amber towers and cupolas outlined against the sky, where men of all her battlements, surrounded by her Saracen wall, she retains still that indescribable dignity and splendor which are her inheritance. And the traveler—as he climbs the hill, scattered with cypress and gray-green olive trees, carpeted with asphodels and purple irises, even as they have been for thousands of years—that he may enter through the gates into the narrow precincts of the city, requires no companion other than his imagination, wherewith to repeople the history of the past.

## ATTITUDE OF TRINITY COLLEGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The Most Rev. Dr. Bernard, provost of Trinity College, Dublin, speaking to the North of England Association of the University of Dublin Graduates, said that he had been asked what attitude Trinity College was taking in the present crisis. He was sure, he said, they were all clear that they did not want a separate republic, but within the walls of Trinity College were to be found all shades of opinion. His own conviction was that the best solution was to be found in the majority report of the national convention which had been rejected by the majority of those who lived in Ireland. One thing they recognized very fully was that they were an Irish institution, standing for the whole of Ireland, that their men came from all parts of Ireland. That was his view, but for what Trinity College thought, he would refer them to its two members of Parliament, each of whom would tell them a different thing.

## HYDROPLANE BOAT TEST SUCCESSFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Cape Breton—Tests which were recently made at Baddeck satisfied the United States naval experts of the capability of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's hydroplane boat, HD-4, as a carrier of naval torpedoes. The two naval experts spent some time at Beinn Bhreagh, Dr. Bell's summer estate where his experiments are carried out, and watched the HD-4 in several flights. In one of these, the hydroplane was heavily loaded with pig lead and carried the load with comparative ease, satisfying the American officers of its ability to carry naval torpedoes.

The HD-4 was completed this summer under the direction of Dr. Bell and F. W. Baldwin. The boat rides above the water, being carried on a series of submerged knife blades. When it is traveling at full speed—a record of 71 miles an hour having been made on one of the flights a few weeks ago—there is a space of about three feet between the surface of the water and the boat's hull.

## DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE ROUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Important development works are under way on the Saguenay River. At Ha Ha Bay, terminals are being erected to accommodate the Roberval and Saguenay Railway, and possibly other railways that may find it advantageous to use that point in Lower Quebec. At Chicoutimi, there is under way the construction of a large wharf, 1300 feet in length, capable of accommodating three large ocean vessels at the same time, and also providing docks for other ships of smaller tonnage.

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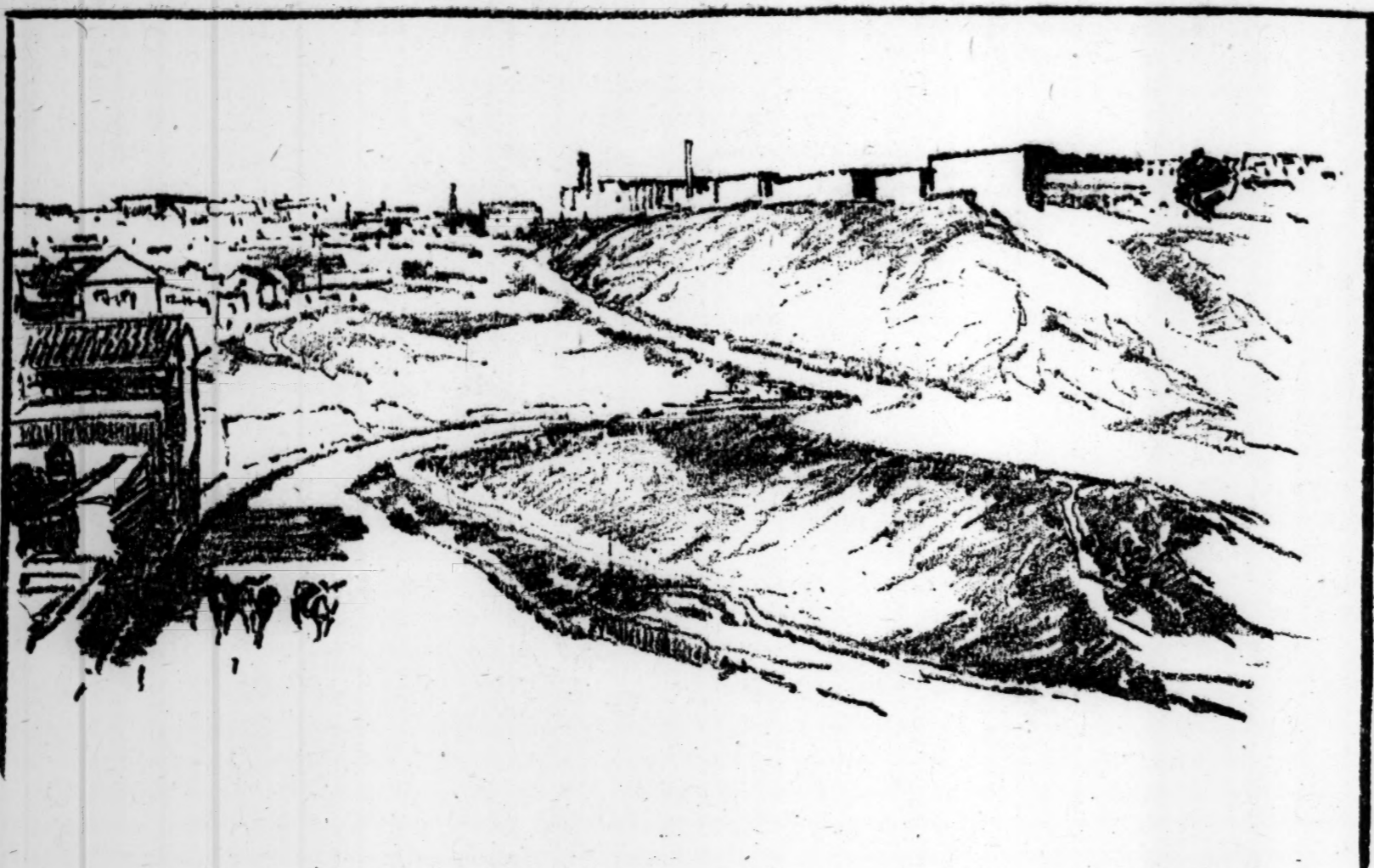
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View of Jerusalem from the southwest

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

risons, who sought thus to dominate the city.

In 165 B.C. Judas Maccabeus, with the most remarkable courage and tenacity, once again conquered Jerusalem for the Jews, driving back the Greeks. But the Akra remained in their hands a constant menace to those within the city, overlooking as it did the eastern hill and the temple. Jonathan, Judas' son, later raised a wall between the Akra and the temple so as to isolate it completely; perhaps as remarkable an achievement in its way as the building of the wall by Nehemiah, for the garrison within the fortress was no less determined than Tobiah and Sanballat had been that the wall should not be built.

## Herod's Work

The fortifications of Jerusalem were restored by Herod the Great, when, with the help of the Romans, he took possession of Jerusalem. He rebuilt the temple from its foundations, and a great palace was erected upon the western hill. In the thirty-third year of the reign of Herod, Jesus was born at Bethlehem, whereupon the King, hearing that this child was to be King of the Jews, ordered the murder of all the young children in Bethlehem. Two years later Archelaus, Herod's son, was reigning in his stead.

Of the city, its streets and buildings as they were at the dawn of the Christian era, there can be today little, if any, trace. Without the city there are the Valley of Kedron and the Mount of Olives, though greatly altered, and the Pool of Siloam is still where the ancient pool was; it is thought that parts of the wall of the Haran enclosure, as well as the foundations of the

the upper city and Herod's great towers standing. For the next 60 years Jerusalem remained little else than a fortified Roman camp. In 135 Hadrian entirely rebuilt Jerusalem as a Roman city with pagan temples, a statue of the Emperor occupying the site where Solomon's temple had once stood, all Jews being excluded from entering within its gates.

Constantine, converted to Christianity, took the deepest interest in Jerusalem, and ordered the building of two magnificent churches to commemorate the history of the founder of Christianity. But in 614 the city was once more captured by the Persians; who, devastating and pillaging, carried the Holy Cross away into Persia. Fifteen years later it was rescued and brought back to Jerusalem by Heraclius.

In less than a decade, Omar had taken possession of Jerusalem, only to be driven out, in his turn, by the Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon in 1099. In 1157, Saladin captured Jerusalem from the Christians, and by him its whole character was changed. Though he permitted no destruction of the buildings, it became from henceforth the city of Islam; and the dominant stamp of Saladin is upon it unto this day.

In the thirteenth century the Sultan El Kamil handed the city of Jerusalem over to Frederick, Emperor of Ger-

took possession of the city. In the sixteenth century they themselves were driven out by the Turks, who, with but one brief exception—in 1831, when the Egyptians took possession of Jerusalem—remained its governors until 1918. The allied forces, under General Allenby, having defeated the Turks, entered the city in triumph.

## Outgrew Its Bounds

As late as 1858 Jerusalem was entirely included within its sixteenth century walls. But it is no longer so today; its suburbs have spread far and wide, so that the area built over within the walls is actually greater than

steps the authorities propose to take in order that the symmetry of ancient Jerusalem be interfered with as little as possible. The Valley of the Kedron and the Garden of Gethsemane on the eastern side of the city are to remain unbuild upon; but beyond these, on the Mount of Olives and at Bethany, buildings with special permission may be erected. On the north and west sides of the city there will be a wide area free for extension.

It is highly satisfactory that the authorities have recognized the necessity of reserving a zone round the city walls free of buildings, and even more important that the entire area

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# How France has Contributed to Today's Dinner



**NICHOLAS APPERT**  
of France, whose pioneering work created the science of food canning, and made the American householder his everlasting debtor.

NOT all the worthwhile history gets between the covers of a school-book. Its pages may resound with the din of mighty battles, but how many Americans realize that European military necessities of more than a hundred years ago were responsible indirectly for the establishment of a colossal American industry whose varied output is found today on millions of American tables?

The origin of this industry dates back to the year 1795, when the French Government, to avoid the enormous losses caused by spoilage of army and navy food supplies, offered a reward of 12,000 francs for an improved method of preserving foods for sea service.

Among the contestants for the prize (a fortune for those times) was one Nicholas Appert, an expert confectioner and chef, of Chalons-sur-Marne—the same Marne where more than a century later, thousands of Appert's fellow countrymen were to hold the advancing lines and save the situation for the Allies. M. Appert conducted a number of experiments, which for the most part resulted indifferently. Nothing daunted, and with the wars of the great Napoleon constantly emphasizing the need for success, he kept at it, with the rare pluck and perseverance peculiar to his race.

At length our Frenchman hit on the device which, with modifications, is in use to this very day—that of heating the product and then hermetically sealing the container. Under modern methods, however, canned food is sterilized after it is hermetically sealed in the container.

Right here was born the mighty industry whose highest development has been made possible by American inventive genius.

Nicholas Appert, after laboring strenuously for fifteen years, reaped the reward of his toil in 1810. He claimed the 12,000 francs, and incidentally made the world everlastingly his debtor.

Appert's discovery stands as a fitting monument to unflagging industry and exhaustless patience.

The work done since his time has been mostly in the nature of improving the "mechanics" of the canning art. Seven-league strides have been taken in this direction, but to Appert belongs the honor of establishing the basic principles for all

time and making possible an American industry which at the call of the Great War could produce, as one item in its program, three billion cans of food for the A. E. F. alone.

APPERT'S discovery was at once recognized as the solution of the problem, and was put into commercial use in America as early as 1819—or exactly one hundred years ago.

In that year Ezra Daggett and Thomas Kensett, using the method discovered by Appert, packed salmon, lobsters and oysters, in New York.

Boston quickly followed suit—William Underwood and Charles Mitchell packing damsons, quinces, cranberries and currants there in 1820.

Baltimore, the center of the oyster canning industry in this country, built its first cannery in 1840—the year that witnessed the passing of the father of the canning industry.

The next year saw the beginning of the sardine industry in this country, in Eastport, Maine.

The first canning factory on the Pacific Coast was started in 1856.

The first canning factory in the Central States began in 1860—on the eve of the Civil War.

LITTLE progress, however, was made in canning in the United States prior to the Sixties. In the first place, cities were small. Fruit and vegetables could be grown near them and delivered fresh by wagon. The present-day demand for out-of-season foods and foreign foods, did not exist. In short, the conditions which today make canned foods a practical necessity were conspicuous by their absence.

Just as the wars of Napoleon gave stimulus to the establishment of the industry, so our own Civil War stimulated its development in this country.

Soldiers in this war, being supplied with foods packed in cans, were quick to appreciate their convenience and excellence, and were later instrumental in spreading the good news broadcast throughout the country.

The large development of the industry dates from this period. Not until several years later, however, were formulated the principles which form the basis of scientific canning, as we know it today.

Nicholas Appert, successful though he was, could not himself tell why foods kept when treated according to that method. He ascribed it, as we shall see, to the exclusion of outside air, after applying sufficient heat to the food.

In his work entitled "The Art of Preserving Animal and Vegetable Substances," he wrote: "All trials I

have made convince me that the absolute privation of the contact of external air (the internal air being rendered of no effect by the action of hot water), and the application of heat by means of the water-bath, are both indispensable to the complete preservation of alimentary substances."

Subsequently the French Government appointed Guy Lussac, the foremost chemist of his time, to investigate this phenomenon. Lussac confirmed Appert's theory that the exclusion of air from the container prevents the spoiling of foods contained.

This explanation prevailed until another eminent Frenchman, Louis Pasteur, bringing to bear upon the problem his scientific discoveries, established the principles of food preservation through sterilization as they are recognized today.

The first application of the new science to canning in this country was made in 1895 by H. L. Russell, of the University of Wisconsin.

In 1896 Professors Prescott and Underwood of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, supplemented this application with other notable experiments.

It is interesting to note that the Boston firm which marketed canned fruits in 1820 is now in its 100th year and is still hale and hearty, the dean of canning establishments in these United States.

Similarly, the business established by Nicholas Appert, and continued by his descendants, is the oldest in Europe.

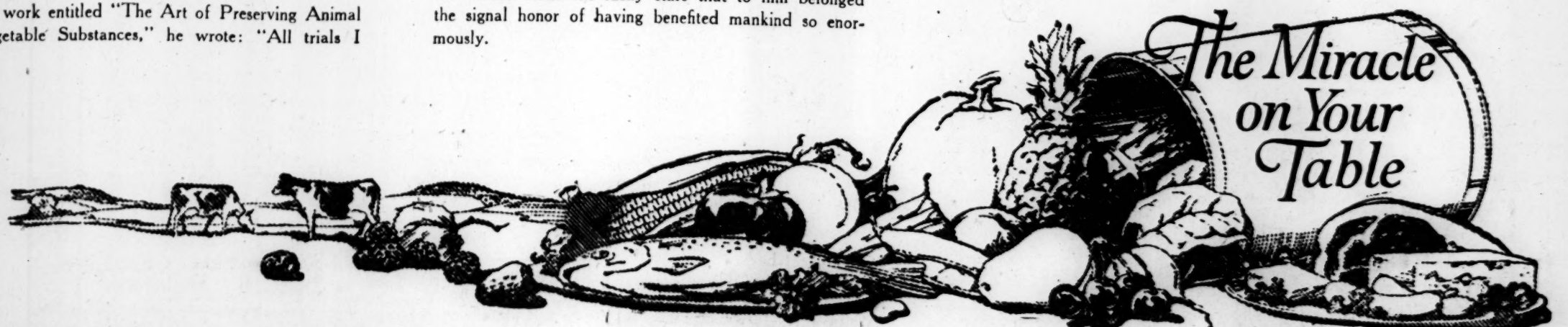
If M. Appert were to visit a modern American canning factory, it is safe to assume that his amazement at the progress achieved since he strove for the imperial prize of 12,000 francs would know no bounds. He would marvel at the thousands upon thousands of plants engaged in this gigantic business of food production and preservation! The immense variety of foods made available by his method for the every-day table! The widely separated regions drawn upon for food! The marvelously intricate machinery employed in almost every factory! He would thank his lucky stars that to him belonged the signal honor of having benefited mankind so enormously.



## National Cannery Association

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## WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEMANDED IN INDIA

Representatives of Indian Women  
Giving Evidence Before the  
Southborough Committee Point  
Out Their Qualifications

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the struggle for a higher conception and fuller realization of freedom and progress that is taking place throughout the whole world, the women of India are taking their full share.

In accordance with a pledge given in 1917, a bill to give self-government to India is now being considered by the British Parliament. But as at present framed, the Government of India bill provides only for the enfranchisement of men, in spite of the considerable body of evidence in favor of women's suffrage which was submitted to the Committee of Lords and Commons dealing with the measure. Upon its terms becoming known, mass meetings were held in different parts of India, and resolutions were passed protesting against the exclusion of women. Bombay was particularly active in expressing its disapproval. It not only held meetings and cables the results of resolutions to the government, but its branch of the Women's India Association appointed two of its members to travel to England and give evidence before the Southborough Committee. Mrs. and Miss Tata—the chosen delegates—did not, however, arrive in time, owing to delays on the way. They have since sent in a written statement of their views, and have received a promise that it shall be considered.

Indian Women Give Evidence  
Other representatives of Indian women were more fortunate. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the famous poet, and vice-president of the All-India Home Rule League, was one of the principal witnesses. She pointed out that the women of her country had "won distinction in art, science, and law. They also held office in the courts and senate, as in Bombay University, the Hindu University, at Poona, and the National University. They manage vast estates, control educational institutions, and direct philanthropic missions. They have taken part in the national congress and the educational conferences. The political franchise would be a natural development of their efforts."

Mrs. Naidu is confident of victory, and speaks to this effect both in public and private. This does not deter her from using every effort to advance her cause, and the women's movement in Great Britain is also rendering active assistance.

### Secretary Interviewed

It was at the London offices of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship that the writer met and interviewed Mrs. Tata and her daughter, the secretary and assistant secretary, respectively, of the Bombay branch of the Women's India Association. The latter is a university graduate and Cobden Medalist, and in appearance and complexion hardly distinguishable from a European. Both ladies are fluent speakers and represented 43 branches of the association. In reply to a question Miss Tata said: "Purdah has been more or less slowly disappearing in India for many years. It was not originally intended as a sign of subjection, and there are parts of India where it has never been used. It was introduced some centuries ago as a protection to women in particularly warlike districts. It has not prevented them from participating in public affairs, and it is on record that they served on the elected councils from the earliest times. There have been able women rulers and administrators in every age; and at least one strict adherent to purdah, the Begum of Bhopal, attends conferences and speaks from behind her veil, without suffering any inconvenience. But purdah cannot long survive the exercise of the parliamentary vote. In the Bombay presidency, where women have had the municipal franchise for the last 15 years, it does not exist at all."

Property Qualification  
"If women are enfranchised on the same terms as men in the Reform Bill—which gives the vote on a property qualification—about 1,000,000 women will be enfranchised as compared with 5,000,000 men. These by the very nature of the case, will be the better educated women. And even if time should ever bring about universal suffrage in India, there could never be a preponderance of women voters, as the men outnumber the women by about 500,000."

It is the opinion of Mrs. and Miss Tata that if the real position were properly understood by the British electorate there would be no obstacle to the inclusion of women in the bill. "There is practically no opposition among Indians," Miss Tata continued, "and no anti-suffrage movement. Indeed, if the bill should be carried as it stands it will for the first time introduce a sex-disability hitherto unknown in our country. And as, during the last 20 years or so, the higher education of women has made immense strides, this will be the more intolerable. There are at present over 1000 women graduates, besides an untold number who are widely educated without possessing academic honors. And it is admitted by all who have come into close contact even with those who have received no scholastic education that they are on the whole unusually intelligent."

"The war, too, had its effect on the women of India as on those of other countries. Many who had not previously taken part in public life joined the Women's Council, which organized sewing-classes, nursed the wounded, entertained the troops, and collected

thousands of rupees for the war fund. Thus the political consciousness of its members was aroused and stimulated. An intense desire to know—and understand the nature of good government came into being. This feeling has been wisely directed, and the study of civics has been keenly taken up all over India. If women should not now be enfranchised there will be a feeling of great disappointment. It is felt strongly that, at a moment when the country is taking on a new phase of government the women should help in its development side by side with the men."

## MR. TILLET OPPOSED TO POLITICAL STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Ben Tillett, M. P., in his quarterly report to the Dock, Wharf, and Riverside and General Workers' Union, condemns the use of the strike as a weapon for political purposes. "Drastic national movement," he declares, "could only end in revolution." To drift into such a state of chaos and anarchy would be disastrous, and it would be a retrograde effort, without definite policy and clear thought and well-planned organization, to replace the present capitalist conditions of society and industry.

"As a matter of fact," he writes, "we want closer organization; and more efficient organization; distribution and consumption and transport are as important as production, and our own membership ought to be fully alive to the industrial paralysis of the present moment. The increase in the cost of living and the cost of wages is, after all, a vicious circle; the sinister characteristics of the artificial conditions created with regard to wages and prices hardly affects the well-to-do up to the present moment. The paucity in production and the muddle and loss of transport are bound to make prices soar."

"The capitalist secures himself every time, and now that the war conditions are partially ended and world competition asserting itself, our country will be driven to bankruptcy unless the working relationship in Capital and Labor is readjusted on equitable terms."

"Productivity is now an assured factor; the wonderful resources of human ingenuity as they employed during the war will have to be turned out to the newer conditions. I am firmly convinced that competition will not only be keener but meaner than ever it was; and whether it be the Whitley or any other council, it is sadly in need for constructive thought and a closer knowledge of economics."

## PROGRESS MADE BY WHITLEY COUNCILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Splendid progress is being made with the setting up of Whitley councils, and at a meeting at Montague House recently there was celebrated the establishment of the fiftieth council, this being for the cement industry.

G. J. Wardle, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Labor, delivered an interesting speech explaining the developments of the Whitley councils, and said that the estimated number of persons employed in the industries and services represented by the 50 Whitley councils and the 24 interim industrial committees already exceeded 3,500,000.

J. H. Whitley, whose name has been generally associated with the councils, also spoke, and said that the war ought to have taught them that there was a contribution to be made to the national welfare which hitherto had been almost undiscovered, and certainly undeveloped. If they could get this work based on improved conditions for all concerned, he thought they might overcome the formidable difficulties with which industry was faced.

A further step in the creation of Whitley councils took place at the Ministry of Labor when Mr. G. J. Wardle received representatives from the managerial side of the entertainment profession, and artists, musicians, and stage staffs, to discuss with them the establishment of a joint industrial council on the lines laid down in the Whitley report. Among the representatives of the profession were Sir Oswald Stoll, Sir Alfred Butt, Charles Gulliver, Tom B. Davies, and J. B. Williams.

It was decided to set up a committee to prepare a draft constitution, and to submit it to a meeting of the whole of the profession.

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## OBJECT OF KING'S JOURNEYS ABROAD

Spanish Newspapers Consider Relations of France With Spain and Britain Will Improve and Remove Misunderstandings

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Some of the statements made in the most responsible newspapers of the capital concerning the objects of King Alfonso's visit to France and England are of an interesting character. A pronouncement has appeared in the "Diario Universal," the organ of the Count de Romanones, which is felt to have more than usually an official character, as the Count has just returned from a visit to France and England, during which the Moroccan situation was probably discussed.

"The King of Spain arrives in Paris," says the "Diario Universal," "at a delicate and opportune moment, delicate because subjects of disagreement may be brought forward, opportunity because his presence there shows that the Spanish Nation wishes to maintain the most intimate friendship with the French Republic. It is necessary that any mistrust that may have been engendered by misunderstandings in the past should be removed by acts which inspire a complete confidence in the future. Morocco, Tangier—there is the subject of possible discord. Morocco and Tangier have for France, as we have just heard it expressed in her Parliament, an inestimable value, but Morocco and Tangier have also for Spain a value that cannot be reduced to calculations and figures."

"We are convinced that once the problem is tackled without prejudice, formulas must be found that will not only avert possible conflicts, but will serve to bind the friendly relationship of both peoples. We believe, as Leon Bourgeois stated before the Senate, that the basis of the Peace Treaty rests upon maintaining the peace of the world by the four great allied powers, but we believe also, with him that Spain should be part of this union, forming a world in which will be blended the spirit of race and justice of the old Latin civilization and the spirit of independence and liberty of the Anglo-Saxon races."

Advisors of King Were Pro-German

The "Sol," the foremost independent newspaper, in a leading article says that it is true that the King of Spain, during his visit, must speak of the African problem in which Spain, France, and Britain were interested, and it must be particularly noted that Britain is also interested in Morocco. "But," asks the writer, "is there another reason why the King, the ratification of the Peace Treaty being scarcely voted, hastens to Paris and London? We think the reason is sufficiently clear. Dukes, counts, marquises, and barons, politicians, generals, bishops, confessors, and martyrs, raised up around the King's palace during the war a wall constructed of Germanophile passions. The ears of the King, obliged to suffer his courtiers' hints, listened many times to the song of the imperial tri-

umph. The brutal German offensives of March, April, May, and June of 1918 predicted gloriously the fall of France and Britain. Afterward came the counter offensives of Marshal Foch, and in the ante-chamber of the royal palace the courtiers continually announced that the German withdrawals were not at all serious. Even during October of last year the intimate counselors of the King were prophesying the defeat of the French and British, telling him that the offensive of Foch was wholly an artifice, the French advancing, thanks to German cleverness.

"The King goes to Paris and London to renew his old friendships with France and Britain, which suffered severely during the last four years. Afterward the King will speak of Morocco, of Tangier, of the international railway, and of the problem of the Mediterranean. He will find that the French and British will favor this discussion and that the friendship of these three peoples is stronger than differences concerning Tangier."

Tangier Considered Essential

But some of the newspapers are less circumspect, for instance, the Maura organ, the "Accion," says: "Tangier should be Spanish; a different settlement would impose on Spain a humiliation after our services to the Allies. Our neutrality was really an economic alliance with France. Gibraltar in the north and Tangier in the south would be the links of a chain which would render our national existence impossible."

While ministers in general consider silence the best attitude at present, the Premier, Sanchez de Toca, has said with the evident object of neutralizing the outbursts of a section of the Madrilenian press: "I am one of those who regret certain passionate manifestations, and who believe that the differences which seem to exist in reference to Tangier may be dissipated through French genius. I think that no mean thought can chill our reciprocal sentiments."

"The work of our troops, so happy in the course of their last operations, paralleled by the constant and admirable effort of the French troops in the part of Morocco assigned to them, is a sure gauge of the progressive pacification of the zone of our protectorate. This military action will be followed by action of a more purely civilizing character. We shall give our assistance unstintingly in carrying out important public works for improving the conditions. We shall assist in the spread of an appropriate culture, destined to raise the level of a people for whom France and Spain are working in a lofty and providential endeavor."

## SPLIT AMONG BRITISH SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Henry Alexander, former honorary national treasurer of the British Socialist Party and its representative on the executive of the London Labor Party, and Mr. E. Fairchild, until recently the editor of the party's official organ, The Call, who, in 1917, was chosen to be one of the representatives of British Labor and Socialism at Petrograd and Stockholm, have resigned their membership of the British Socialist Party. The resignations are occasioned by emphatic disagreement with the advocacy of forcible revolution in preference to action through Parliament, municipal bodies, and trade unions.

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## REVELATIONS IN VERDUN CAMPAIGN

French Secret Committee Considers Allegations of Imperfect Defenses of the City

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—Before separating, the French Chamber decided that the résumé of all the secret committees held during the war by the French Parliament should be published. Consequently the "Journal Officiel," which, as its title indicates, is the official organ of the French Government, has begun the publication of these secret meetings, in which the public will, no doubt, find the explanation of many resolutions, or irresolutions, which considerably surprised, bewildered, or alarmed it in the course of the last four years.

The German offensive against Verdun started on February 21, 1916. From the account of the secret committee meeting of April 16, 1916, it appears that Mr. Maginot, Deputy of the Meuse, communicated a letter of General Gallieni, dated December 16, 1915, drawing the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the possible peril of a German onslaught against Verdun. General Gallieni declared that he had received from different sources, accounts of the organization of the front and of certain defects in the defensive works, in particular in the region of Toul and Verdun, where the network of trenches was not completed as it was on the greater part of the front.

## General Joffre's Confidence

General Joffre declared, however, that the organization of the defense of the Toul-Verdun line was much stronger and more complete than that of the enemy, and he showed the utmost confidence in its efficiency.

Mr. Maginot reminded his hearers of the tragic assaults against Verdun, and opposed to the statement of General Joffre the report drawn up by two members of the army commission, stating that when the "attack on the north front of Verdun broke out, there were neither second nor third lines." This declaration was further confirmed by a report from General Pétain dated March 7, 1916, in which he said:

"Before the attacks of March 5, the organization of our first position on the front of Bethincourt, Forges,

Regnéville, comprised an advanced line occupied by very weak effectives, a rear line of resistance composed of a few solid centers such as Bethincourt, Forges, Regnéville, each separated from each other by several kilometers. The intervals were more or less provided with accessory defenses and flanked only with a few machine guns placed in the fields. Result of this organization: on March 5, the Germans easily took possession of the advanced line, which was foreseen, and arrived before the center lines of resistance. Here they were naturally obliged to stop. But finding in front of them feebly occupied intervals, they proceeded to 'infiltrate.' Several battalions passed thus, surrounded the coveted centers, and the line of resistance of the sixty-seventh division finally fell into their hands."

## High Command's Alleged Defects

Mr. Maginot read a second report of General Gallieni in which the defender of Paris exposed his views concerning the necessity of reorganizing the high command.

The official résumé of the secret committees records an intervention on the part of Mr. Briand, who declared that he knew nothing of this report, as the Ministry of War possessed no report by General Gallieni on the high command. Mr. Maginot declared the document to be authentic, and after a long and heated discussion, it was found that the "report" in question was a note which General Gallieni had read at the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Briand related under what circumstances General Gallieni had written the above-quoted letter to General Joffre. According to Mr. Briand—who was then Prime Minister—Commandant Driant, had himself specified what was lacking in the defenses of Verdun and had even named the village of Arracourt. He alarmed Mr. Briand so thoroughly that the latter asked General Gallieni to write to General Joffre.

Mr. Maginot concluded his criticism of the high command as follows: "By allowing itself to be outdistanced in all circumstances, by being incapable of imposing its will upon the enemy, and living from day to day without method or plan, by continuing to believe in a miracle, and by occasioning us, thanks to its mistakes and negligence, heavy losses under the appearance of economizing the blood of France, our high command has given proofs of its inability, and it is impossible for us to allow it to do so any longer. Our high command is undoubtedly guilty of failings, of lack of will and initiative."

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FRANCE'S CLAIM TO  
TANGIER DECLARED

Léon Bourgeois Is First Frenchman of High Responsibility Formally to Announce French Pretensions to Tangier

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—On the eve of the more definite and serious tackling of the great problem of Tangier, Léon Bourgeois, the distinguished French politician and reporter to the Senate on the Peace Treaty, pitched a bomb over the Pyrenees from Paris, and its explosion in Spain has caused a very considerable sensation. Mr. Bourgeois may not have intended or considered it as a bomb, but just a signal decorated in some more or less pleasing way, but when it came to Madrid it was a bomb and nothing else.

Mr. Bourgeois was the first Frenchman of high responsibility formally to make manifestation of the French claim to Tangier. According to custom, he also said that nothing in the world must be permitted to interfere with the perfection of Franco-Spanish friendship. It has caused the severest comment in the Madrid newspapers and among the people generally, and the government. In point of fact, he apparently has a little unkind about the frankness of Spanish expressions upon it. Nevertheless, the Spanish Government also is firm in its declaration that nothing in the world shall be permitted to interfere with the splendid relations existing between Spain and France. The statement of Mr. Bourgeois appeared in a Parisian newspaper, and in its entirety was at once telegraphed to Madrid, where it has been printed with large headlines and with strong editorial comments alongside.

## Moroccan Situation Modified

"The articles of the Peace Treaty," says Léon Bourgeois, "exclude Germany from now onward from all participation in Moroccan affairs and questions. The stipulations of the Treaty determine their application to the whole of Moroccan territory, including the Spanish zone and Tangier. The adherence of the great powers to the Treaty of Versailles is about in truth to modify the international situation of Morocco not only so far as the neutrals are concerned, but the Allies also, the Allies who on imposing, with us, the abrogation of the previous treaty, renounce implicitly any advantages that they might obtain from it.

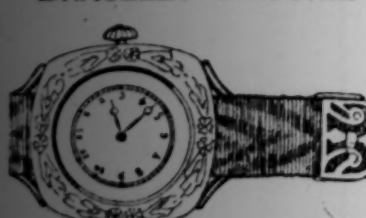
"The most important question we have to settle with Spain," he goes on to say, "is that of Tangier, and on this point it is necessary to recall the declarations made by the French Government in the session of the Supreme Council held on February 25 of the present year to the effect that after the abrogation of the Act of Algeiras the city of Tangier could no longer be controlled by an international régime. Tangier which, by rights, forms part of the French protectorate, ought, in fact, to be annexed to the French zone. France forthwith desires nothing else than to study the establishment of the special régime provided for in the Franco-Spanish treaty, a régime which would have nothing of the international about it, but one which would give legitimate satisfaction to every interest that exists in the city of Tangier.

## The Mediterranean Peace

"Here then is a task that must be accomplished, and it is necessary to enlarge upon the spirit in which it ought to be carried into effect. Spain is the neighbor of France in Europe and in Africa, and for that reason she must inevitably be our friend. Everything that contributes to the approximation of both countries and which assures it through the development of mutual interests must, in the same way, tighten the bonds of sympathy and mutual cordiality. Everything that contributes to the approximation of thoughts and hearts on both sides of the Pyrenees must contribute to the realigning of what we have qualified as the Mediterranean peace. Like Belgium and Italy, Spain forms naturally with France a frontier block which constitutes the Latin union. The friendship of France and Spain must be one of the most solid bases of our western policy."

So says Léon Bourgeois, and it has been wondered in Madrid if he realized how his words would be received there.

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Consider now what the highly responsible and thoughtful newspaper the "Sol," has to say about it: "Mr. Bourgeois writes very clearly that Tangier should be French, and he asserts that the famous city belongs to France if attention is paid to the legal standards. The eminent senator does not present any serious argument in favor of his pretensions. He limits himself, like all the French, whether they belong to the colonial party or not, to asking for the city of Tangier for France, just as if it were a matter of Mulhouse or of Metz. True friends of France, enthusiastic upholders of the Franco-Spanish friendship, we must indicate nevertheless and once for all, that there is no reason, absolutely none, why France should put herself forward as mistress of Tangier. The neighboring republic wishes to share with England the dominion of the Straits. Exactly! It is necessary to find a great maritime exit from her interior zone in Morocco. Very well! But with what right can she demand that these desires should be fulfilled at the expense of Spain?"

## Interference With Spanish Work

"France knows that her presence in Tangier represents an interference with the Spanish work in Morocco; she knows that it is absurd politically and geographically to maintain in one of the corners of our zone this bit of foreign land, to a certain extent a rival; she knows that the whole of the strip of land that skirts the sea by Arzila and Larache would be nullified absolutely if France established herself at Tangier as the only mistress there; she knows that Spain can present historical, geographical, economic, and political reasons in favor of her dominion over Tangier. And to the service of this desire on her part she places her strength, the strength of her splendid victory, the prestige of a conquering nation. Therefore, if Tangier must some day be French, it will pass into the hands of our neighbors solely and exclusively by virtue of force. But there will not be a single people that will find anything just in the humiliation of Spain in this African dispute.

"Very well, it rests with France to meditate whether, for the sake of the dominion over Tangier, it is to her interest to plant a feeling of bitterness and anger in the bottom of Spain's heart. Whether, after her magnificent triumph it is to her advantage to forget the ideals that carried her into battle."

There you have the question of Tangier in all its present seriousness and difficulty. Its acuteness is evident. Such plain and forceful words as these quoted from the highly important newspaper of Madrid are the strongest that have been uttered in the name of Spain about any foreign power for many years. More than one nation more than two may await with anxiety the negotiations about to commence. Spain feels that her position

in every respect is good, sound, and honest, and that there is no case for the possession of Tangier by any other nation. She will resist the pretensions of France to the very utmost, though she sincerely desires that nothing shall ever occur to weaken the bonds of her friendship with her great and victorious neighbor on the other side of the Pyrenees.

ROMAN STREETS AS  
RECORDS OF THE WAR

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Rome

ROME, Italy.—The celebration of the Italian victory of Vittorio Veneto by changing the name of the Via Veneto, which runs up to the Porta Pia, into that of Via Vittorio Veneto, is the latest of the alterations in Roman street nomenclature that has occurred since the war began. Already there have been introduced such names as "Via XXIV Maggio" (the day upon which Italy went to war), "Via Novembre" (the day when Trieste was taken), and "Via Cesare Battisti" (the hero of Trent who was shot by the Austrians).

It has always been the fashion to alter the names of the Roman streets as the centuries have passed, but historic continuity is thereby rendered more difficult. Still "Via Vittorio Veneto" is a very slight change, widely different from that which for political reasons converted the "Via Giuseppe Verdi" into the "Via Zanardelli." So far the only commemorative monuments of the war are the busts of the martyrs, Battisti, Sauro and Rismondo, which have been placed together with that of Guglielmo Oberdan (executed at Trieste in 1882 for trying to blow up the Emperor Francis Joseph) just over the bridge, which connects the Pincio with the Villa Borghese, or Villa Umberto I as it is officially, but not colloquially, called. It is felt that the time is not yet come for erecting monuments, of which Italy has so many in each of her "hundred cities."

## ONE DAY STRIKE IS PROPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—Dublin Labor circles, at the moment of writing, are discussing a proposal for a general strike of one day or more, as a protest against the action of the government in withholding passports from "Jim" Larkin, thus preventing his return to Ireland. Opinions, however, seem to be divided. The Railway Clerks and the National Union of Railwaymen wrote that they were not willing to take part in the stoppage. At a meeting of the National Union of Life Assurance Agents, the proposal was described as ridiculous, and their delegate to the Trades Council said he should not attend the meeting as there was no freedom of speech at the council, where the gallery ruled; it was, however, decided to send delegates.

COOPERATION IN  
EUROPE AND ASIA

Reports Show Cooperative Societies Flourishing Everywhere—Japan's Organizations Date From the Seventeenth Century

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The latest reports received at the headquarters of the British Cooperative Wholesale Society from its directors and officials, who are journeying across America to Japan, are of a very encouraging nature, telling of the growing cooperative activity they are observing on every side.

By leaps and bounds the French Cooperative Wholesale Society, the Magasin de Gros, has increased its activities and its turnover. In 12 years, from 1907 to 1919, it has advanced its turnover from 1,877,181 francs to 78,613,184 francs. The balance sheet submitted to its general meeting on September 29 last shows a net increase in the turnover between May 31, 1918, and May 31, 1919, of 41,270,668 francs, which is double that of any previous year. Thus has the Magasin de Gros benefited from the extension and more complete organization of the French cooperative movement. The liberation of northern France and Alsace-Lorraine, where cooperative activity has been rapidly resumed, has contributed largely to this remarkable growth. The tendency observable in 1918-19 is still operating in 1919-20, and it is anticipated that the next balance sheet will show a turnover of 120,000,000 francs. The capital is growing rapidly, and at present amounts to 1,198,300 francs, to which may be added a reserve fund of 2,871,995 francs and a loan capital of about 5,000,000 francs. A banking service, which enables cooperators to deposit their savings, and to withdraw them without notice, has also been set up.

## French Need More Capital

The Magasin de Gros manufactures as well as sells. It has four boot and shoe factories, whose output ranks among the foremost leather goods manufactures of the country. It cans sardines and other fish at Anderne. Meat and vegetable preserves, mustard, and gherkins are prepared in large quantities at Nantes and Bordeaux. More capital, however, is needed, if the 21 big establishments are to be kept running. To this end,

12 regional agents, engaged exclusively in propaganda, travel the country from end to end.

The Finnish Cooperative Wholesale Society (Suomen Osuuskassapöytä Keskuskunta) began its operations in 1904 at Tampere, where it was founded at the second annual congress of the Finnish cooperative societies. That it has grown with remarkable rapidity is shown by the following figures: In 1905 the sales were 1,004,025.10 Finnish marks, with a net profit of 17,100.37 marks. In 1918 the sales and profits were 107,715,823.29 marks, and 3,615,572.67 marks respectively. The turnover for the half year ending June, 1919, amounted to 75,587,231.71 marks, an increase of 49,321,946.87 marks, or 187.8 per cent, on the corresponding period of 1918. The reserve fund amounts to 10,000,000 marks. In 1905 it was 15,000 marks. All the funds, including members' bonds, reach a total of 12,033,800 marks. The society has granted 600,000 marks, which will be utilized for the establishment of homes for orphans made in the revolution of 1918.

From the Holy Land comes Mr. Mier Rutberg to purchase goods and obtain samples from the English headquarters in Manchester. He is an Ottoman Jew from Jaffa, and is the manager of the Hamaschir Cooperative Society there. This society has been in existence four years, is the largest cooperative consumers' society in the Holy Land, and is an entirely Jewish organization. The actual membership is 15,000, each member representing a family. The policy of the Rochdale Pioneers governs the members, who elect seven of their number to form the committee of management. The women workers, and there are many, work under the same conditions as men, with whom they are on an equality. It is the intention of the members to develop educational work, and to this end they have already decided to get in touch with the International Cooperative Alliance. They run two weekly periodicals of their own. Being organized workers and socialists, the members are not yet inclined to admit members of the bourgeoisie, and they believe to some extent in the class struggle.

## Cooperation Old in Japan

Cooperation in Europe is youthful compared with the movement in Japan. The oldest societies known to exist there are for the cooperative sale of silk, and their origin can be traced back to the middle of the seventeenth century. These Japanese societies have very high ideals. Preference is given to social rather than individual good. The needy are helped, and a higher place is assigned to merit and honesty than to riches or material worth. Paid service is generally forbidden. Considerable impor-

tance is attached to thrift, and moral character is a chief condition of membership. Deposits from members, which carry 5 per cent interest, are devoted to helping the poor and deserving, whether they be individuals or towns and villages, to improve social customs, to reward merit, and to patronize industries. Each society has its president, vice-president, managing committee, inspectors, and traveling instructors. Two Japanese Cooperative Societies acts have been passed, one in 1900 and the other in 1908. Since the passing of the latter the spread of the cooperative movement has been more marked in the land of the rising sun.

ROMAN SCHOLAR TO  
DIRECT INSTITUTE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Rome

ROME, Italy.—Students of art and archaeology will learn with regret that Mr. Corradi Ricci has resigned the post which he had held for the last 13 years, as director of antiquities and fine arts. But the services of this distinguished scholar will not be lost, for he has been simultaneously appointed to preside over the newly founded Italian Institute of Archaeology and the History of Art, an institution created last June with the object of freeing Italian students from the necessity of using the library of the German Institute, which is at present packed up in cases within the walls of the castle of Sant' Angelo.

As Mr. Ricci's successor the government has appointed Mr. Arduino Colasanti, who represented Italy at the San Francisco exhibition, and is the author of studies upon the work of several artists of the marches and of an album of Byzantine art.

In this connection a fine example of what the Italians can produce in the domain of art and history combined is the new volume of Dr. Gerola's magnum opus upon the "Venetian Monuments in the Island of Crete," over which the Republic of St. Mark ruled, albeit with the interruption of occasional Genoese invasions and Cretan insurrections, from 1204 to 1869. Dr. Gerola has given in this portion of his exhaustive work a full account of the public buildings, the Latin and Greek monasteries, and the private houses during a period which produced a Cretan Pope in Alexander V, the famous Cretan poem of "Eroto-kritos," and the eminent Cretan painter, known to fame as El Greco, from his pictures at Madrid. It now remains for some one to write the history of Crete before Mr. Veniseles, the greatest son of "the great Greek island."

IRELAND AND THE  
DOMINION STATUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Under the heading, "Dominion Status," Sir Frederick Pollock, whose reputation as a constitutional lawyer is well known, writes to The Irish Statesman that no Irishman believes that any Englishman can understand Irish controversies, but so long as Irish opinions are violently divided, they have to try to do so. He believes the Gladstonian scheme of Home Rule to be unamendable. Mr. Gladstone, he says, thought he could redress the evils of Protestant ascendancy by simply reversing the position and putting the Nationalists on top. But you cannot make a bad foot fit by simply turning it inside out.

The general idea of Dominion status is well enough to make a new start from, Sir Frederick continues, but no two dominions have similar constitutions, as the following list shows.

1. In New Zealand, pure unitary self-government, that was Mr. Gladstone's method and may be ruled out.
2. In South Africa, provincial autonomy subordinate to a central legislature. Irish Unionists want more security than this would give.
3. In Canada, guaranteed autonomy of the provinces, but concurrent and overriding powers of the Dominion Legislature in some things, and a tendency to give Dominion as against provincial authority the benefit of doubts.
4. In Australia, full state rights approximating to those in the Constitution of the United States.

## ECONOMY IN LABOR MINISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Labor, Sir Robert Horne, has decided in the interests of national economy to discontinue employment councils. This step formed part of a general program of economy in the staff of the department, which is now at the rate of nearly £1,250,000 per annum. Sir Robert states that, while the council secretariat will be considerably reduced, he proposes to retain a certain number of officials in each division, so that the experience gained in the service of the council shall not be lost to the department.

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Detroit, 68 Washington Blvd.	Fall River, 29 Bedford Street	Tulsa, 420 Sutter Bldg.	Washington, 745 15th Street, N. W.
Hartford, 78 Pearl Street	Houston, 708 Main Street	Worcester, 716 State Mutual Bldg.	
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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SYRACUSE IS  
BEATEN, 3 TO 0

Orange Is Unsuccessful in Its Attempt to Win Post-Season Laurels at the Expense of the University of Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LINCOLN, Nebraska—In one of the greatest intersectional gridiron battles of the year, the east dropped colors to the west here yesterday when Syracuse University, the peer of eastern eleven, was beaten 3 to 0 by the University of Nebraska in their Thanksgiving Day game on the Husker Field. A goal from the field by Capt. P. A. Dobson '20 in the second quarter, was the only scoring play in the game.

Captain Dobson is responsible for the Husker victory. Nebraska, outscrimmaged two yards to one, offset this disadvantage solely through Dobson's superiority over J. S. Akley in the punting game. The intercepting of Syracuse passes by Elmer Shellenberg '21 and C. R. Wright '21 were largely responsible for keeping the ball in Orange territory. Recovery by the Huskers of six of eight fumbles made by the easterners also helped.

H. L. Segal '20 started the game by kicking off to R. W. Newman '21, on the Nebraska 4-yard line. Newman returned to the 22-yard line; Dobson then kicked 56 yards out of bounds. Syracuse took the ball on her own 22-yard line and, displaying her only successful offensive attack of the game, carried it to the Husker 27-yard line on a series of bucks and tackle smashes. Shellenberg then intercepted a forward pass on his own 15-yard line and dodged through the Orange team to the Nebraska 45-yard line, Dobson missing a drop kick from the 35-yard line.

At the opening of the second quarter Captain Dobson got the better of an exchange of punts, which put the ball on the Syracuse 14-yard line. Shellenberg caught Akley's short punt, and returned it to the 5-yard line. Nebraska failed to kick it over, and Newman tossed a pass to Clarence Swanson '21, who caught it behind the goal line; but the referee ruled that he was beyond the end zone when the ball was caught and Syracuse was given possession of the ball. An exchange of punts benefited Nebraska and Captain Dobson kicked the winning goal from his 25-yard line.

Akley opened the second half by kicking over the Husker goal line. Two Syracuse fumbles in the third period were recovered by Nebraska, thus keeping the ball in Orange territory. Dobson missed another attempt at a field goal. The quarter ended with the ball in Syracuse's possession on her own 30-yard line.

Both teams held each other at bay during the final period, which ended with the ball in Nebraska's possession on her own 30-yard line. Only once was Syracuse within striking distance of the Husker goal, and then Akley missed his try for a field goal. The summary:

**SYRACUSE**  
E. Brown, le. .... re. Datta  
Segal, R. .... rt. Wilder  
Alexander, lg. .... rt. Munn  
Robertson, c. .... qb. Day  
Thompson, rg. .... lg. W. Munn  
Hoople, R. .... rt. Lyman  
Swartner, re. .... lg. Swanson  
Akley, qb. .... Newman  
Abbott, rlb. .... Shellenberg  
Fallon, lrb. .... Dobson  
Ewing, fb. .... Dale  
Score—Nebraska 3, Syracuse 0. Goal from field—Dobson for Nebraska. Substitutes: Syracuse—Martin for Abbott, Hatt for Thompson, Barsha for Fallon, Nebraska—Fuehl for W. Munn, Kellogg for Dana, Wright for Hubka, Hubka for Dale, Russell for Wright, Referee—F. E. Birch, Earham—R. T. Davis, Princeton. Head linesman—A. G. Reid, Michigan. Time—15m. periods.

OLYMPIC PLANS  
TO BE DISCUSSED

NEW YORK, New York—Actual plans for having the United States represented in the next Olympic games which are to be held at Antwerp, Belgium, in August of next year, will be started this evening when the American Olympic Committee confers at the home of the New York Athletic Club.

Col. Leon Osterreith, chief of the Belgian military mission in the United States, and also a member of the committee on preparation for the seventh Olympiad, is to explain in detail to the American committee, previous to its meeting, the arrangements which have been made for the coming games. This is the first time the games have been held since 1912, when they took place at Stockholm, Sweden.

It is expected that the dinner which is to be held at the New York Athletic Club will be attended by members of the Amateur Athletic Union, Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, Intercollegiate Conference of Athletic Association, United States National Lawn Tennis Association, United States Football Association, National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, Fencers League, United States Revolver Association, American Trapshooting Association, and National Cycling Association.

While plans for organization and transportation of the United States team are still in a vague state, it is understood that more than 100 athletes, cyclists, marksmen, football players, swimmers, and fencers will make the trip to Belgium. The team will sail from this country early in July and the competitions, beginning about the middle of August, will continue for three to four weeks. Tryouts for track and field athletes will be held in various parts of the United States, and it is probable that the winners

will meet in a final set of games in the east just prior to the sailing. France, England, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries are reported to have already begun their training campaign. Judging from preliminary trials, the generally accepted opinion in America that the United States team will have a walkover in the track events is not warranted.

MISSOURI WINS  
GAME, 13 TO 6

Defeats University of Kansas, Thereby Winning the Championship of Missouri Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LAWRENCE, Kansas—University of Missouri won the Missouri Valley Conference championship here yesterday by defeating the University of Kansas eleven, 13 to 6, in a hard-fought battle. The weather was freezing and spectators jumped up and down in the bleachers to keep warm, while the field was slippery.

The first Missouri touchdown came early in the second quarter when J. E. Travis '21 recovered a Missouri punt fumbled by W. W. Wood '20 on the Kansas 43-yard line, followed by a series of line smashes and end runs by W. M. Collins '20 and C. L. Lewis '21, which carried the ball to the Kansas 1-yard line. Lewis made the touchdown by going through center. Lewis kicked out from the north-east corner of the field to A. F. Goepel '21, who let the ball slide down through his arms, losing Missouri the chance to make good the goal. The first quarter was a see-saw affair with the ball going up and down the field on punts.

After the touchdown by Lewis the teams settled down and took the ball up and down the field, as in the first quarter, until the first half ended. Missouri had possession of the ball at the end of the first half on the Missouri 36-yard line.

The second Missouri touchdown came about the middle of the third quarter after an even contest up to that point when Missouri gained possession of the ball on a punt out of bounds by A. C. Lonberg '21 on the Kansas 44-yard line. Lewis completed an 11-yard pass to G. Ruth '22 followed by a 13-yard right-end run by Lewis, and another completed pass by Lewis to Ruth, who fell with the ball across the center of the goal line. Lewis kicked the goal, making the score 13 to 0 in favor of Missouri.

The game then became a punting duel between Lewis and Lonberg until a few minutes before the final whistle, when an attempted drop kick by Lewis on the Kansas 37-yard line was blocked by P. P. Mandeville '21, and recovered by H. P. Laslett '20, on the Missouri 26-yard line. This was followed immediately by a pass by J. T. Pringle to Mandeville, who after receiving the pass, dodged 10 yards across the goal line. Lonberg failed to kick the goal, making the final score 13 to 6 in favor of Missouri. The summary:

**MISSOURI**  
Goepel, le. .... re. Lonberg  
Travis, R. .... rt. Kamp  
Shannon, lg. .... rt. Smith  
Hardin, c. .... qb. Hart  
Andrews, rg. .... lg. Rubie  
Blumer, R. .... rt. Nettle  
Ruth, R. .... rt. Wood  
Lewis, qb. .... qb. Wood  
Sylvester, lrb. .... lrb. Pringle  
Collins, rlb. .... rlb. Mandeville  
Viner, fb. .... fb. Simons  
Score—Missouri 13, Kansas 6. Touchdown—Lewis, Ruth for Missouri; Mandeville for Kansas. Goal from touchdown—Lewis. Substitutes: Missouri—Edwards for Sylvester, Peterson for Edwards, Laslett for Viner, Kansas—Lupher for Wood, Gress for Hart, Church for Kampert, Saunders for Church. Referee—James Masker, Northwestern. Umpire—C. E. McBride, Kansas City Star. Linesman—J. A. Kelley, Kansas City Athletic Club. Time—15m. periods.

ALABAMA DOWNS  
GEORGIA ELEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ATLANTA, Georgia—The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association football season came to an end Thanksgiving Day with the defeat of Georgia School of Technology at the hands of Alabama Polytechnic Institute here, 14 to 7.

As a result of this unexpected upset by the Auburn players, they and Vanderbilt University may contest any claim which Georgia Tech puts forth for the Association title of 1919. Each of the three teams has lost but a single Association game this fall. Tech beat Vanderbilt 20 to 0; Vanderbilt eliminated Auburn from the title race by the score of 7 to 6, and now Alabama has turned about and vanquished Tech's Golden Tornado.

This defeat also clouds Tech's claims to the all-southern championship, comparative scores by the three teams for the season giving Tech the lead with 257 points to her opponents' 33, Auburn coming second with 141 points to her opponents' 33, while Vanderbilt is third with 102 points to her opponents' 54. This includes title and non-title games. In various departments of the game played in Atlanta yesterday Tech and Auburn were well matched, Tech placing the ball behind Auburn's goal line for a touchdown in the first seven minutes of play.

Early in the second period Auburn punted 60 yards, placing the ball within one foot of Tech's goal line. Tech had the ball, but was thrown back on her own goal line for a safety by Auburn in the third period. Auburn scored again, and in the fourth period Auburn punted 45 yards, then fumbled, but recovered and carried the ball 45 yards down to the gridiron for another touchdown. Fumbling was costly for both sides, and both lost much valuable ground as a result of numerous penalties imposed for holding and offside work.



Melbourne Inman, English professional billiard champion

COLUMBIA-BROWN  
GAME IS A DRAW

Disputed Point on Which Result of Contest Hung Is Decided in Favor of the Brunonians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The final game of the Columbia University football season against the eleven of Brown University furnished another of the surprises of this season of surprises. Brown, which all have pronounced as one of the ranking teams of the season, was outscored by Columbia and held to a tie score. But the final result, hanging as it did on one particular play, was not known until the referee had reversed a decision made during the contest.

At the beginning of the second half, H. E. Eccles '21, the Columbia quarterback receiving the kick-off, touched it down behind his own goal line, apparently giving Brown a safety. The referee, W. S. Langford of Trinity College, ruled so at the time, and Brown was awarded 2 points to 7 already made by Columbia. Later, however, Mr. Langford reversed his decision, calling the supposed safety a touchdown, and nullifying Brown's gain on this play. The reversal, subsequently as matters proved, enabled the Light Blue and White to stand equally with the visitors, each team having made a touchdown and goal. The field was wet and slippery when the teams started play. Brown winning the toss, Samuel Weinstein '20 kicked off for Columbia, and after several plays Applebaum intercepted a forward pass and Columbia obtained possession of the ball on its 29-yard line. Then, in a series of rushes carried with four forward passes, they carried the ball down the field 71 yards for a touchdown, Moszczinski taking the ball across and Kennedy kicking the goal.

A few minutes later Brown got possession of the ball, and after Williams had made 15 yards around end, a forward pass—Armstrong to Albright—made 42 yards and brought the ball to Columbia's 5-yard line. Two more rushes took the ball to within four feet of the line, when the quarter ended. Columbia held, however, and obtained possession of the ball. The half ended without further score.

Neither side scored after the disputed play in the third quarter. Brown had put in her first string players during the second quarter, and at the commencement of the final period, after Weinstein had failed in an attempt at a goal from the field for Columbia, Fox and Brooks began a series of line smashes and end runs which finally gave Brown a touchdown. The final play—a forward pass by Fox to McSweeney—was touched down within a foot of the backline behind the goal. Armstrong kicked the goal and the game, which ended shortly afterward, was subsequently declared a tie. The summary:

**COLUMBIA**  
Kennedy (capt.), le. .... Albright  
Modarelli, lg. .... rt. G. Johnstone  
Forsythe, lg. .... rt. Nichols (capt.)  
Kleuninger, c. .... qb. Hoving  
Jedich, rg. .... lg. Brack  
Savill, R. .... rt. Sinclair  
Weinstein, re. .... lg. Brisk  
Eccles, qb. .... qb. Coulter  
Moszczinski, lrb. .... lrb. Brooks  
Parrell, rlb. .... rlb. Jemall  
Applebaum, fb. .... fb. Armstrong  
Score—Columbia 7, Brown 7. Touchdown—Kennedy for Columbia; Armstrong for Brown. Goals from touchdown—Brown—Williams for Brisk, Shurtliff for Sinclair, Lathrop for Brack, Brack for Hoving, Gullian for G. Johnstone, Murphy for Brooks, Shubert for Jemall, Fox for Coulter, McSweeney for Albright, Hoving for Brack. Columbia—Johnstone for Weinstein, Weinstein for Parrell, Parrell for Johnstone, Wesley for Farrell, Fowler for Modarelli, Scott for Wesley. Referee—W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—H. E. Heneage, Dartmouth. Field Judge—W. E. Short, Western Maryland. Time—15m. periods.

## NEWARK SCHOOL WINS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Newark Central High School for the second consecutive year won the American interscholastic championship cross-country run over the three and one-half-mile course in Fairmount Park here yesterday with a total of 25 points. Central High School of Philadelphia finished second with 79 points, Helme, of Lafayette High School, captured the individual honors, covering the distance in 17m. 4s.

GILBERT SCHWARTZ  
WINS WALKING RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The sixth semi-annual walking match of the American Walkers Association, in conjunction with the Greater New York Evening High Schools, was contested Thanksgiving Day over a 10½-mile route from Park Circle, Brooklyn, to Coney Island and return. Hundreds of people witnessed the competition along the route, interspersed with many automobiles. The race was started at 10 o'clock in the morning. One hundred and eighty-six contestants started, and all but two finished. Several champions scheduled to compete did not put in an appearance.

The winner was Gilbert Schwartz, of the American Walkers Association, who, aided with a 35-minute handicap, covered the distance in 1hr. 40m. 7s. This was Schwartz's first race in three years, as he was with the army abroad. Kurt Zulch, of the club promoting the race, was practically the scratch man. He finished fifth from the five-minute mark in 1hr. 28m. 24s. Carl Mertens, national indoor junior title holder and Canadian one-mile record holder, had 9½m. handicap, and crossed the line in seventy-first position, being timed in 1hr. 34m. 32s. Competitively speaking, the race was a great success. Weather conditions were ideal, and every man finished in good physical condition. The walking of Schwartz was a revelation to the spectators, since he held the lead from start to finish. He increased his advantage along the route and finished a few yards to spare over A. Brendel, of the New York Evening High School. The first ten to finish were:

Gilbert Schwartz, American Walkers Association (35m. handicap). Time—1hr. 40m. 7s.  
A. Brendel, New York Evening High School (4m.)—1hr. 41m. 58s.  
E. A. Price, Bay Ridge Evening High School (35m.)—1hr. 44m. 7s.  
W. Hutchinson, Brooklyn Evening High School (35m.)—1hr. 45m. 20s.  
S. Seufert, New York Evening High School (32m.)—1hr. 42m. 59s.  
L. Trolan, New York Evening High School (32m.)—1hr. 43m. 28s.  
L. Silverstein, Evening High School (35m.)—1hr. 46m. 47s.  
J. Weinberg, Brooklyn Evening High School (35m.)—1hr. 47m. 24s.  
J. J. Green, Brooklyn Amateur Walkers Association (32m.)—1hr. 44m. 25s.  
L. Seigenberg, Amateur Walkers Association (28m.)—1hr. 40m. 43s.

## ZUNA WINS HANDICAP RUN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Frank Zuna, of the Milrose Athletic Association, with a handicap of 1m. 15s., won the annual cross-country run of the Meadowbrook Club here yesterday, covering the distance of 5½ miles in 33m. 15s.

## CLEMSON TIES WITH GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ATHENS, Georgia—Georgia University was held to a scoreless tie in its game with Clemson College here yesterday.

## SOUTHERN COLLEGE RESULTS

Alabama 14, Georgia Technology 7. Vanderbilt 33, Sewanee 21. Kentucky 13, Tennessee 6. Clemson 0, University of Georgia 0. University of Mississippi 6, Mississippi College 0.

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ACTIVE SEASON  
FOR BILLIARDS

Amateur and Professional Competitions Are Showing Big Revival in This Sport in England This Winter

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Billiards is unlike any other form of sport, inasmuch as the personnel of its leading exponents, amateur or professional, reflect little if any change from season to season. Like Tennyson's "Brook," the Frys, Flemings, Virrs, and Symes amongst the amateurs, and the Inman, Stevensons, Reeves, Newmans, and Falkiners in the professional camp appear to go on forever. For instance, Sidney Fry, who won the amateur billiards championship of England in February last, was runner up for the same title as long ago as 1890, won it for the first time in 1893, and again in 1896, 1900, 1915, and 1919, and is still playing so well that he will probably carry the maximum of public support when he takes his place once more in the event which commences next January. In that month, when the championship will be held under the auspices of the Billiards Association of Great Britain and the Billiards Control Club, much to the advantage of the game, Mr. Fry will probably be opposed by Maj. A. L. Fleming, J. Graham Symes, H. C. Virr, and S. S. Christey, all former winners, and by rising players like W. B. Marshall, and H. Sefton; but Mr. Fry is just as likely as not to win for the sixth time. Mr. Fry is bold and attractive in his methods on the billiard table, fashioning his game on the best of the professional models, and has a whole string of treble-figure breaks to his credit, in championship games. Among them is one of 236 made nearly seven years ago, which ranks as the championship record. It is of interest to note that the amateur billiard champion is also holder of the snooker championship which he took last April when he defeated T. N. Palmer, the then holder of the title. Hidden under the nom de plume of T. N. Palmer is Harry Lukens, an American. Mr. Lukens came over from America in 1915 and picked up the snooker game so quickly that he was runner up for the championship in the following year, and in 1916, and gained a popular victory in 1918.

There has been some talk of R. J. Hooper, the Australasian champion, coming over for the next English billiard championship; but it is not likely that anything will come of it. Mr. Hooper, like Mr. Fry, is something of a veteran and from the list of his performances he is probably as good as the English champion. It is not practical, however, to draw comparisons that would have much weight as in Australia composition balls are in general use, whilst in England ivory ones are used, so that there are really two different types of games. Until some method of standardizing the rules, the playing boards and also the implements, is found, it seems as if those international contests which are the salt of any pastime cannot be held. Still, a few of the more enthusiastic in Great Britain are not without hope in time. British, Americans, French and other sporting nations, will battle for the world's championship on the billiard table. There would of course need to be a wide compromise in many of the essentials

of the American, Continental and English games, but the problem of bringing all together is not insoluble.

The professionals, apart from the period covered by the amateur championship, occupy all the attention in Great Britain. Last season the half dozen or so players who stand out pre-eminently beat all records both financially and in the quality of the play provided, but it is confidently anticipated that the season just entered upon will go one better. Melbourne Inman and Tom Reece inaugurated a new season on October 6 and have been playing to capacity houses ever since. When the championship comes round in March public interest will be at its height. Inman, who has held the championship since 1912, will, as last season, have Stevenson, Reece, Falkiner, and Newman against him, with the addition of Thomas Aiken, the Scottish champion, and William Smith of Darlington. Inman, who it may be recalled, met W. F. Hooper in the United States a few years ago in a series of mixed matches, is still the greatest English match player. He may be pushed very hard by Newman and Smith, representing the younger school, and maybe by Claude Falkiner, perhaps the greatest exponent of English billiards in the world today, but lacking in the ideal temperament for match play; yet Inman will need a very big push to get him off the pedestal he has occupied for nearly eight years.

The great American tournament, a type of competition imported many years ago from the United States, is this season going to be revived. Inman, scratch, Stevenson, receives 500, Reece receives 1500, Newman receives 1500, and Falkiner, receives 2000, are playing each other games of 16,000 up. It is second only in importance to the championship and the play is invariably keen and exciting. Falkiner or Newman, who are both in great form, may win this event. With these two big competitions and first-class exhibition games going on every day, an exceptionally busy season is now on and some big achievements by the players are to come if early prospects are realized.

## SWEDES DEFEAT DANES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The big association football match between the Swedish and Danish teams looked forward to with such interest and anticipation, played at the Stadion in Stockholm in October, before 18,000 people, resulted to the advantage of the Swedes by 3 to 0. The result was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm, owing undoubtedly to the fact that the Swedes at last succeeded in defeating their former teachers and masters. Only once before, in 1916, have the Swedes succeeded in defeating the Danes. The game was played with great skill on both sides and great praise is due to the English referee, Mr. Howcroft, who for the first time officiated in that capacity in Stockholm.

## J. F. POWERS NAMED COACH

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—J. F. Powers, United States amateur all-around champion in 1899 and former track coach at Worcester Academy and coach in field events at Harvard University has been appointed track coach at Worcester Polytechnic Institute to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Charles O'Connor just before the war.

## STANFORD LOSES

PASADENA, California—University of Southern California defeated Stanford University in a football game today 13 to 0.

NEW ORLEANS  
And the Gulf Coast

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GERMANY IS IN  
UNSAFE POSITION

Economic Situation Is Said to Be Serious, Although Little Is Known as to Actual Conditions—Low Value of the Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—There seems to be a vast difference of opinion among some American students of the world's industrial condition as to what Germany's economical position is at present. In an apparently mistaken endeavor to show the folly of strikes and industrial idleness in the United States, the statement has been frequently published in American newspapers that the Germans are working 10 and 12 hours a day to make up for time lost during the war. Also it has been asserted that on account of the low rate of German exchange in the American markets, Belgium and other European countries, where the exchange rate is not so much against Germany, are getting the benefit of German trade, and that consequently the United States is losing trade that should come to this country. It also is claimed that Germany is actually prospering on account of her low rate of exchange, and because her industries were left intact during the war.

## Low Value of the Mark

On the other hand the opinion is expressed that the mere fact that the German mark is today worth a little more than 2 cents, as compared with the normal rate of 238 cents, shows the desperate straits of Germany's industrial and commercial position. If Germany were actually prospering, as has been intimated, the mark would be nearer its normal value. A few contracts may have filtered into Germany from some of the European countries, it is admitted, but Germany is unprepared to rehabilitate her industries for the reason that she is in great need of coal, raw materials, and the credit with which to purchase these things. In fact, it has been said by those who have had a "close up" view of Germany since the armistice was signed that unless something be done at once to restore Germany's industries, results may be disastrous. It has been asserted that were it not for the apprehension of being called pro-German, people who know the actual conditions would have proclaimed the danger besetting Germany long before this.

## Would Affect Other Countries

If Germany is not given an opportunity to recuperate, other countries of the world will feel the effects of it. It is contended that although little sympathy is entertained or expressed for Germany in her present plight, it is sound economics to come to her aid in order that she may get busy, and thus be able to pay the indemnity she owes the Allies. Otherwise Germany may become a liability instead of an asset. It has been asserted, with truth, that France, Belgium and Italy need raw materials and credits. This has never been denied. Both credits and raw materials already have been supplied these countries, but they are in need of much more. And there also is no doubt that these countries will take precedence over Germany in the future when it comes to supplying the things necessary. However, the situation in these countries is pretty well known to the rest of the world. Germany's position is not so well known. In fact there seems to be still a great deal of uncertainty as to just how bad conditions are in that country.

## Never Again Dominant

It seems that one reason something has not been done before now to help Germany to rehabilitate her trade is the apprehension that she again may become a powerful influence in the world's commerce. There is little likelihood that this ever will come to pass, at least in the next 50 years. It is reasonable to expect that Germany never will become a dominant factor in the world's trade. The payment of the indemnity will have a wonderful, restraining influence for one thing, and meantime the other countries of the world will be enabled to grow commercially much more rapidly than ever before. And they doubtless will keep an eye on Germany and be prepared to frustrate any attempt she may put forth in future to rule the world.

## DIVIDENDS

The directors of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable December 15 to stock of record November 29, also the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the debenture stock, payable January 26 to stock of record January 10.

## STARTS NEW POWER PLANT

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Pennsylvania Public Service Company has broken ground for a power plant at Seward, Pennsylvania, which will cost about \$3,000,000, and which will supply current in Westmoreland, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, and Center counties. The first section of the plant will be ready for operation next year.

## OIL ACTIVITY IN MONTANA

BUTTE, Montana—There is a great deal of activity in Montana in testing for oil. The State has been pretty well covered by geological corps and practically every available piece of acreage is under lease to both small and large companies.

STRONG POSITION  
OF LEAD METAL

NEW YORK, New York—Lead, in contrast with copper, is in an especially strong position. Spot lead is selling in New York at 6.75 to 6.95 cents a pound, bonded lead at 6 to 6.5 cents a pound, or equivalent; and first quarter domestic at 7 to 7.15 cents.

In the trade it is not considered that the rapid rise of the last six weeks will continue, and many doubt if the price will go higher than 7.15 cents a pound, New York, for many months.

The American Smelting & Refining Company, which until recently led in the advance of prices, is now following the market. This is significant. The great demand for lead at present would probably warrant somewhat better prices. However, those having the best interests of the industry at heart seem to agree that in the long run it will be far better to feel the way ahead than to raise prices rapidly. The present condition of the copper market, which many feel is due in a large measure to the rapid boosting of prices last spring, tends to make lead producers cautious.

INCREASING OUTPUT  
FOR CORN PRODUCTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—With the fulfillment of its plans, the management of the Corn Products Company will eventually have increased the capacity of its New Jersey plant to an extent sufficient to more than offset that which was lost through carrying out the federal court orders for the dissolution of the company. Between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 will be spent in enlarging the facilities at Edgewater, New Jersey, so that this and the other two remaining plants will be able to grind more than 150,000 bushels of corn daily, the maximum of its factories before the Corn Products commenced to sell certain properties.

A surplus of nearly \$7,000,000 will remain for the Corn Products Company after the various plants have been sold and the bonds issued have been retired. With this substantial amount available, no new financing will be necessary to care for the enlargement program.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The American Iron and Steel Institute records show that in October iron production totaled 423,637 tons; sales were 840,668 tons; shipments 494,305 tons; stocks on hand 427,199 tons, and unfilled orders 2,893,721 tons. Bessemer was the only commercial grade in which sales were not far beyond production.

An international chamber of commerce, to be made up of financial, commercial, and industrial organizations throughout the world, has been developed as a "result of the visit to this country of missions from Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Italy to the International Trade Conference. It will be in effect a new "Business League of Nations."

George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank, New York, proposes that now would be a good time for the United States to sell at a profit the 90,000,000 silver dollars which it still has authority to sell under the Pittman Act. The fact that later it would have to replace the metal at \$1 an ounce would have a stabilizing effect on the market in years to come. On November 1, the Treasury estimated the total stock of silver dollars in the country at 308,145,000, of which 81,885,000 were outside of the Treasury, 156,135,714 were in the Treasury as trust funds against silver certificates outstanding, and 63,415,000 were in general Treasury cash. Pieces which have always been in the Treasury against certificates are full weight, but those which have been in circulation would not yield full value if melted.

AMERICAN BOSCH  
MAGNETO FINANCE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The earnings of the American Bosch Magneto Company for September were at the annual rate of \$21 a share after taxes. This is an increase over August of about \$1 a share and the earnings have been increasing at about this rate for the last several months. For the nine months ended with September, the company earned between \$12 and \$14 a share, and it is expected that the 12 months will show between \$14 and \$15.

The directors at the meeting have voted to retire all outstanding notes on January 15, 1920. The notes are callable in whole or in part on that date, and while some of the notes have been previously bought by the company, there is something under \$1,500,000 still outstanding.

Any additional stock that will be issued will be for the purpose of financing the expansion of business which has been offered to the country in recent months.

QUANTITY OF LUMBER  
NEEDED BY ITALY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—United States Trade Commissioner Brown estimates that Italy will require from 1,000,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber annually for reconstruction, general building, ships, rolling stock, as well as for furniture and packing. A large part of these requirements must be imported.

"No other country is so well prepared as the United States to supply Italy's needs," says Mr. Brown. "No other timber-producing section or country has heavy construction lumber such as Douglas fir and southern yellow pine, or such variety of hardwoods to offer."

MILL OFFICIALS'  
VISIT TO AMERICA

Report Technical Schools and Plants in States as Superior to the English but Lancashire Operatives Are More Skillful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, England—The delegation of members of the Bolton Overlookers' Association and Bolton mill officials who recently visited America and Canada on the proposal of Lord Leverhulme—who bore the expense of the tour—has now returned to England, and, in accordance with the terms under which Lord Leverhulme made his offer, has prepared a report for the information of their colleagues and Lord Leverhulme himself.

With the technical schools of both America and Canada, the members of the delegation were much impressed, and they record with regret that Bolton Technical School compares "very unfavorably" with even the poorest equipped one visited in America and Canada. The mills, also, they thought superior to those of Lancashire. "They are," says the report, "not laid out on the same conservative lines we find in Lancashire. More room is allowed for the operatives. The appearance of the modern American mill, inside and out, shows very great care in construction and layout, especially as regards heating and lighting."

## Lands Poorly Looked After

With the way in which cotton is cultivated, however, the delegation—which visited the districts round Memphis and New Orleans—was by no means pleased. The report says that "the impression formed was that the American considers that any odd corner or piece of land will do on which to grow cotton. There is every appearance of the land and plants being, in most cases, poorly looked after, and this is shown in the low production of cotton an acre, though there are cases of growers who are getting as much cotton an acre this year as in the best of years, owing to scientific cultivation, notwithstanding the boll weevil pest of which there was found marked evidence. This is a very serious matter for Lancashire and has again and again been put before the trade by the British Cotton Growing Association." The delegation also notes the unsatisfactory baling, which is an old grievance, and the poor storage arrangements made by many growers.

The delegation is not inclined to be pessimistic about the future of the Lancashire trade and says that the Americans admit that Lancashire has the best trained and most skilled operatives in the world, but it adds: "The textile trades will have to be more thorough in organization and determination if our premier position in the cotton manufacturing world is to be maintained. There can be no resting on our oars, and though Lancashire still leads the way, the delegation is bound to admit that the American manufacturer is making some excellent cotton goods, considering the difficulties he has to contend with in the shape of mixed nationalities and differences of language among the workers."

## May Visit Far East

The proposed cotton trade mission to the Far East has been abandoned. The affair was initiated last March, and the idea was endorsed by a conference representative of every interest in the cotton trade. A delegation was to make an extended tour with a view to acquiring information which might assist the maintenance and extension of the cotton export trade, the government to bear the expense. The government has now rejected the idea on the ground of cost, which is estimated at \$18,000, though the Lancashire estimate was only \$10,000. However, the government's rebuff did not dispose of the matter. A further conference was called, and it has been decided to approach the government again and request that arrangements be made for such a mission next year.

PUBLIC UTILITIES'  
FINANCIAL STATE

NEW YORK, New York—Although adverse conditions have affected public utilities arising from war prices and fixed rates and fares, these corporations have been able to do considerable financing recently by means of stock issues sold to the public. The total amount of stock sold by public utilities corporations far in 1919 is \$53,601,490. This compares with \$614,858,600 preferred stock and \$514,848,500 common stock sold by industrial corporations.

Many utility corporations, particularly traction and gas companies, are in need of money for expansion purposes but owing to curtailed earning power, wherever they have been obliged to operate under rates and fares which prevailed before the war, financing cannot be successfully promoted at present. The situation, however, is slowly but surely improving and through courts and public utility commissions many companies have been authorized to increase rates and fares to meet higher operating costs.

## NEW FRENCH LOAN

PARIS, France—The new French loan, yielding about 5 1/2 per cent, exempt from present and future taxation, with the additional attraction of premium bonds and designed for productive purposes, is assured. Large subscriptions are already pouring in, and foreign participation is expected to be considerable.

PLANT EXPANSION  
BY MINNESOTA STEEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—The Minnesota Steel Company plans to spend close to \$5,000,000 for additional units at its plant here. Part of the work is already under way and the rest will be started early next spring, according to a semi-official statement. The projects include the conversion of a rail mill into a continuous billet mill, the construction of a rod mill, a wire nail mill, and a new residence section at Morgan Park to house employees. The housing project is estimated to cost \$2,000,000 alone.

Progress is being made in the conversion of the rail mill into a steel billet mill. The old machinery has been torn out and a new plant will be installed this winter. The proposed wire and nail mills will employ 500 men.

The plans prepared for the eventual new construction provide for three more blast furnaces and 16 soaking pit furnaces, doubling the present capacity of the plant. The work will bring the aggregate outlay up to \$10,000,000, officials assert.

## MARCONI HOLDERS

## VOTE ABSORPTION

NEW YORK, New York—At a special meeting, stockholders of the Marconi Company of America voted in favor of the absorption of the company by the Radio Corporation of America. The General Electric Company, which is backing the Radio Corporation, is to contribute \$2,500,000, part of which will be used to acquire the American Marconi shares held by the British Marconi Company, these shares to form part of the capital of the Radio Corporation.

The new company is to have a capital of 5,000,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock (\$5 par) and 5,000,000 shares of common stock (no par value), of which the General Electric Company will receive 135,174 shares of preferred stock and 2,000,000 common stock. The American Marconi stockholders are to have the privilege of exchanging their holdings par for par for Radio preferred stock and, in addition, to receive Radio common shares equal to the number of Marconi shares held.

## UNION BAG &amp; PAPER

## DIVIDEND ACTION

NEW YORK, New York—The action of the directors of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation in placing its stock on an \$8 basis annually was not entirely a surprise. The company has successfully passed through the readjustment period, and improvements in earnings is reflected in an increase in the dividend rate.

In February, 1917, officials established a precedent of paying 2 per cent extra dividends. At that time it was understood the extra was to apply on the 1916 dividend, which brought the rate for that year up to 8 per cent. In December, 1917, another 2 per cent extra, payable in Liberty bonds, was declared, and early in 1919 another 2 per cent extra was declared. If the directors decided to pay another 2 per cent extra at the close of this year, stockholders will have received 4 per cent in extras, and 6 1/2 per cent in regular dividends.

FINANCIAL NEEDS  
OF CHINESE NATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to former Minister Paul S. Reinsch, China cannot carry on her necessary development work and demobilize her army without money, and for that reason is seeking loans from foreign countries. Dr. Reinsch has recently given up his post in China in order to return here to practice law, but he will probably continue to advise China in some capacity.

Dr. Reinsch states that China needs \$200,000,000 for irrigation and railway projects, and smaller amounts for other work. Temporary loans to meet these needs are under consideration by the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, but are being held up because of the demand of Japan that Manchuria and Mongolia be left out of the territory to which a consortium loan will apply.

## BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £1,081,000, circulation increased £1,018,000, bullion decreased £63,175, other securities decreased £736,000, public deposits decreased £2,960,000, other deposits increased £5,665,000, notes reserve decreased £1,010,000, government securities increased £3,545,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 16.34 per cent; last week it was 17.49 per cent. The rate of discount is unchanged at 6 per cent.

## THREE MILLION TIRE ORDER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Keystone Tire & Rubber Company announces that it has taken an order for export to France amounting to \$3,000,000 for tires to be used on taxicabs throughout France. This is said to be the largest order taken by any American rubber tire company since the war.

## NEW FLAX MARKET

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Trading in flaxseed futures began here last Friday, with linseed oil and paint manufacturers everywhere interested. Argentine, Chinese, and other foreign seeds are not deliverable on contract, but any northern grown or west Canadian seed is deliverable.

AMERICAN BANKS  
FINANCE CROPS

Contrary to Usual Custom, the Entire Movement Negotiated by Resources in United States

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A leading monetary student says: "This is the first year in recent times that heavy autumnal merchandise and crop movements have been financed exclusively by resources of American banks."

"Previous to 1914, it was customary for bankers to draw 60- and 90-day bills on European countries to the extent of \$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000, depending on conditions. As cotton came forward and other agricultural products, merchandise exports furnished an exchange to liquidate the bankers' drafts on Europe. This discounting of American merchandise bills had been taken care of on a large scale previous to August, 1914, and much money for the 1914 crop movement had already been provided before the outbreak of the war. Emergency measures in 1914 took care of what had not been provided for by bankers' foreign drafts."

"In 1915 and 1916, European governments were such large purchasers of our agricultural products that Europe could be said to have again financed our crop movement by its enormous purchase. In 1917 and 1918, it can be said the government financed on behalf of the United States and foreign governments, the crop and merchandise movements of the country. Therefore, it is only this year that the full burden has been laid upon the commercial banking system of the country."

STATEMENT ISSUED  
BY BANK OF JAPAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The surplus profit of the Bank of Japan at the close of the semi-annual term, June 30, was 5,551,201 yen (\$2,767,274) as reported by the Governor, Junnosuke Inouye, at the meeting of shareholders. This sum included the balance left over from the preceding term.

Of this surplus 1,000,000 yen (\$498,500) was set aside as reserve; 10,000 yen (\$4985) as a fund against depreciation in the bank property; 238,000 yen (\$118,643) as officers' bonuses and social expenses; 900,000 yen as first dividend on old shares; 225,000 yen as second dividend on old shares. The dividend rate amounted to a total of 12 per cent per annum. The balance, 2,053,201 yen (\$1,023,521), was carried forward to the next term.

## CHASE NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK, New York—The directors of the Chase National Bank and the Chase Securities Corporation in voting to increase the capital of the bank from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and the capital of the Chase Securities Corporation from 100,000 to 150,000 shares, no par value, adopted resolutions calling special meetings of shareholders of both corporations for December 26, 1919, to vote on the proposals.

## ITALIAN TEXTILE TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Commercial Attaché Dennis, Rome, reports that, except for sporadic strikes, spinning and weaving mills in the north Italian textile district are running 100 per cent capacity. A keen export as well as domestic demand exists, with a strong buying inquiry from the new nations formerly attached to the Hapsburg crown.

## STEEL FOR TANK CARS

NEW YORK, New York—Nearly 70,000 tons of steel will be required for the construction of the 5500 10,000-gallon tank cars ordered from several builders by the Union Tank Car Company. A fabricator estimates that 56,763 tons of plates will be used in the construction of tanks and covers, and an additional 12,233 tons of shapes and angles for other parts.

## UTAH COPPER

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Utah Copper Company report for the quarter ended September 30, 1919, shows a net profit of \$2,419,511, or at the rate of \$5.92 a share per annum. This compares with profits at the annual rate of \$6.45 a share in the preceding quarter, and at the rate of \$13.08 a share per annum in the September, 1918, quarter.

SMALLER EXPORTS  
OF FOODSTUFFS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Broadstuffs exported from the United States during October were valued at \$67,704,073, a decrease of about \$4,000,000 as compared with October, 1918. For the last 10 months broadstuffs exports were \$793,814,020, compared with \$641,855,469 for the corresponding period in 1918.

The monthly report of the Department of Commerce just issued also showed October cotton exports totaled 352,231 bales, valued at \$60,732,867, compared with 353,995 bales worth \$66,027,704 for October, 1918. In the last 10 months cotton exports aggregated 4,755,593 bales at \$775,413,702 compared with 3,173,859 bales at \$513,405,022 for the corresponding period of 1918.

Meat and dairy products exported in October amounted to \$69,494,243, compared with \$63,040,618 a year ago. For the first 10 months of this year they amounted to \$1,035,776,252, a heavy increase over the total of \$782,333,845 during the corresponding period last year.

Cottonseed oil exported during the month amounted to 11,745,514 pounds at \$2,653,497, and mineral oils reached a total of 271,767,087 gallons, worth \$34,705,895.

Wheat was the heaviest grain export for the month, totaling 13,636,675 bushels at \$33,010,872, and bacon the most valuable meat export with 56,462,312 pounds worth \$18,293,591.

STUDEBAKER HAS  
LARGER EARNINGS

NEW YORK, New York—The Studebaker Corporation for the nine months ended September 30, 1919, reports net profits, after interest and federal taxes, of \$7,023,386, equivalent, after preferred dividends, to \$21.53 a share earned on \$30,000,000 common stock. This compares with \$3,884,194, or \$10.38 a share for the 12 months ended December 31, 1918.

In returning the net profits of \$7,023,386 after federal taxes for the nine months ended September 30 last, the Studebaker company has already rolled up earnings almost equal to the total net profits of last year, which amounted to \$7,884,194 after taxes. There is little doubt that for the full 12 months of this year the company will show net profits after taxes well in excess of \$10,000,000. Deducting preferred stock dividends, there would be left for the \$30,000,000 common stock now outstanding about \$9,300,000, or \$31 a share.

The balance sheet as of September 30 last, showed total current assets of \$44,409,925, and total current liabilities of \$6,203,991, leaving a net working capital of \$38,205,934. This represents an increase of \$15,358,912 in the working capital since December 31, 1918, at which time total current assets were \$36,944,571, total current liabilities \$14,127,549, making a net working capital of \$22,817,022.

## ATLANTIC GULF

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines have ordered two additional tankers to be used in transporting oil from the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation's property in Mexico. This makes 10 tankers already ordered, or a total deadweight capacity of 122,400 tons. The 10 tankers will cost about \$22,000,000, or an average of \$2,200,000 each. Most of them are being built to very high specifications, which accounts for the high price being paid.

## EASTERN MANUFACTURING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Eastern Manufacturing Company, the common shares of which have just been listed on the Boston Stock Exchange, is the Massachusetts corporation which has succeeded to the Maine corporation. It is one of the largest manufacturers of bleached sulphite pulp and writing papers, and is the only extensive manufacturer of high-grade writing paper in the United States which produces its own raw material.

## STEWART-WARNER

CHICAGO, Illinois—The sales of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation up to November 14, in the fourth quarter of this year, were \$1,384,000 compared with \$886,000 last year, an increase of \$498,000. It is estimated that the sales for the entire year 1919 will amount to over \$12,000,000, compared with \$9,803,411 in 1918. This will be the biggest year's business in the history of the company and indications now are that 1920 will set another high record.

CANDY TRADE AND  
THE SUGAR SUPPLY

Output Is Adjusted to Meet Situation—Easier Conditions Are Looked For in Few Months

NEW YORK, New York—Candy manufacturers in general have taken no steps toward providing against an even more stringent sugar shortage, beyond securing the supply available to them under the allotment plan of the Sugar Equalization Board. Several larger companies already have control of a supply adequate for the year, and have so adjusted their output that the present tightness has caused little inconvenience.

Practically all have curtailed production although in a varying degree, and a good many have temporarily suspended order-taking until the future action of the Sugar Equalization Board is indicated. It is the prevailing opinion that there is a more nearly adequate supply in prospect, and that within a few months the situation will be relieved sufficiently to permit a resumption of capacity operation.

Opinions differ as to when restrictions will be entirely removed. Many believe the turn of the year and arrivals of the new crop of Cuban sugar will see the beginning of an easier situation, while one or two manufacturers anticipate a culmination of the present tightness in January. The manager of one prominent concern, which expects to build up its business rapidly during the next year, stated that he expected an increase of two or three cents a pound between now and February, and thereafter a rapid reduction until the price is considerably lower than that which prevails now. Consequently, his firm is making no effort to secure more sugar than absolutely necessary to enable it to take care of orders on hand.

At least two fairly large concerns near New York have installed small refining plants and are refining their own sugar from the raw product obtained from Cuba. Both are pleased with the result of their investment and purpose continuing it. They claim they have a superior product, and that the cost will probably be at least 1 1/2 cents a pound cheaper than the refined product purchased in the market even after the price goes down.

In the cheaper grades of candy the situation has never been serious. The question of corn-syrup products is the important one here, and there is no danger of a shortage. The price of glucose has, however, increased from 2 1/2 cents a pound before the war to 3 cents at present.

ENDICOTT JOHNSON  
NET PROFITS LARGE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Earnings of the Endicott Johnson Corporation continue excellent, net profits running at the rate of \$1,500,000 a month or better, the largest yet attained by the company. More business is being offered than it can handle. Shoe prices on spring lines may not be lower than at present, for in spite of some recession in the price of hides, leather is still ruling at high figures and labor costs are high.

Directors of the Endicott Johnson Corporation are due to meet within a few weeks for dividend action. Although no action looking to an increase in common dividends may be taken at the next meeting, directors have given consideration to an advance in the present 7 per cent rate on the common and the expectation is that stockholders may get a larger distribution in the not distant future.

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## A Survey of Autumn Fashions

PARIS, France — With October, linen, foulard, and crêpe dresses were abandoned, to be replaced by tailor suits, the vogue of which is ever more affirmed. English tweeds with myriads of tiny black stripes on a gray ground was one of the favorite materials of the moment. The trimmings of such a suit were simple, consisting merely of the more or less ingenious disposal of the stripes which, placed horizontally or vertically, formed almost geometrical designs. Jackets were generally half length, loosely retained at the waist by a narrow band of tissue, knotted behind. The body was so cut that the stripes ran lengthwise, whilst on the collar, cuffs, and wide pockets, indispensable to give the new hip effects, the stripes were placed vertically. Skirts were narrow, rather longer than those worn this summer, and quite simple. These practical autumn suits were often repeated in blue serge, in which case they were profusely trimmed with narrow black braid, which even formed a sort of heavy embroidery of the most decorative effect.

Serice, it is believed, will be much worn during the early winter, especially when of a light blue "hussar" color, which reminds one of the tone of the uniform of French soldiers. These "hussar" suits are trimmed with fringes of the same color, which are placed at the edge of the loose jackets or at the extremity of the cuffs, as well as at the end of the shawl collars which thus assume rather the aspect of mufflers. In fact, mufflers are extremely fashionable just at present, whether they be in wool, in fur or velvet. They are buttoned to the fronts of the collars and lend a rather sporty appearance to town suits.

Skirts continue to be narrow and relatively short, being generally trimmed with buttons or braiding. Some even sport three or four flat flounces, which lend a heavy appearance to the silhouette and are distinctly ungraceful. Many evening dresses still remain simple and straight, although flounces are used to deck others. They are often made in velours de laine, which is now, on account of the prohibitive price, considered a most elegant tissue. Dresses of blue, red, brown or bright green velours de laine are richly embroidered with chenille. Other evening dresses are, however, exceedingly fluffy, for fashion is most eclectic in her taste, and are trimmed with innumerable small flounces, even wired in some cases. It is said that certain large houses intend to launch crinolines, poke bonnets, cashmere shawls and pantalettes! Without going so far as to predict success to these efforts toward retrogression, it is undeniable that two currents of styles are distinctly noticeable this autumn; each will probably be as fashionable as the other, as each will adequately correspond to the situation, mentality and occupations of the woman who wears it.

Capes will still be worn, sleeves will be very short or very long and, in brief, as a well-known dressmaker declared the other day: "One can wear what one likes; it all depends upon the wearer."

Indeed, "picture dresses" are much in favor, and many women who do not wish to follow unhesitatingly the decrees of fashion copy their dresses after old portraits. The styles made famous by Mme. Vigée Le Brun have inspired many "elegant" of Paris, and one dress has a particular success at present. It is of black satin, with a large white organdie collar. The bodice is buttoned with tiny black satin buttons, and it is distinctly picturesque.

Those who do not like capes may wear coats. A practical coat for autumn wear is in gray buretta or ratine, rather elaborately trimmed with rows of stitching, forming panels on the skirt. Executed in brighter tints and worn with a large fur collar, this coat would be an elegant and comfortable garment for afternoon or evening.

## Window Boxes in Winter

Why not have the outside window box as cheerful and attractive in winter as in summer? No great expense or effort is necessary to accomplish this. Of course, it is impossible to have the boxes as gay with flowers as in the summer months, but they can be made to contrast delightfully with the snow-covered ground by the use of evergreens and highly colored berries. If you go to a florist or a nurseryman, he will provide you with miniature spruces, pines, arbor vites or other trees. In sections where the climate is not too severe, box may be used. These little specimens will make a pretty, formal appearance and are best for a large or pretentious house.

It is not necessary, though, to go to the expense of buying such plants. Often one can go into the woods and cut little branches of pines, cedars or other evergreens which can be used in much the same way. Of course, they will have no ball of earth and must simply be stuck into the earth before the latter freezes too hard. Yet they will last for many weeks and, when they begin to pass, may be replaced. It will not be necessary to renew the boxes more than twice during the winter.

Another and even simpler plan is to break off little branches of pines, spruces or other evergreens and fill the boxes with them, no attempt being made to have them stand upright or assume a symmetrical outline. The boxes filled in this manner will make a surprising touch of color, pleasing to the eye and giving a homelike as-

pect to the house. The kind of material available must needs depend upon the section in which one lives. While window boxes, filled only with greenery, will be a delight to the eye all through the cold months, they may be made doubly attractive by the addition of color, such as is furnished by sumachs, black alder, holly berries, the beautiful coral berry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*), and the red chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*). Oftentimes the branches of hawthorns, loaded with fruit, may also be added to the window box display. If nothing more satisfactory is at hand, the bright red hips of wild roses or Rosa Rugosa will lend a note of cheerful color. Persons who live along the Atlantic coast may turn to the beautiful waxberry or bayberry, from which candles were made in olden times and which are still used to some extent for that purpose, although the candles now have ornamental rather than practical uses. Unfortunately, this plant cannot be depended upon for heavy fruiting year after year. Sometimes, in many sections, there will be little fruit for a season or two. When the berries are obtainable, though, their delightful shade of gray makes them a splendid addition to any window box. Moreover, they keep in perfect condition a remarkably long time.

There is another reason why I like to use bayberries in a window box. They have a wonderful attraction for the birds, and, if the latter are not disturbed, some of them will often make regular visits to the window boxes when the ground is blanketed with deep snow, to feast on the bayberries. This is particularly true of the chickadees, which are friendly little creatures. At first they will make a sudden dart to the box, seizing a berry and flying away, but after a time they will remain and eat their meals, even while the inmates of the house stand within the window to watch them.

Old-fashioned gardens often have several plants of the snowberry, the ripe fruit of which is especially attractive. These white wax-like berries may be used for a little time, but they do not last like the bayberries, and must soon be replaced with something else. Perhaps that is a fact not to be regretted, though, for, when real winter sets in and the ground becomes snow covered, anything white in the window box looks rather out of place. The winter is a time for high color, bright greens such as those of the pines and hollies, and brilliant reds which are found in many berries.

Let it be hoped that nobody who goes into the woods or fields for greenery or for fruit will lay ruthless hands on trees or shrubs. It is possible to obtain what is needed without doing damage to what is left, and the true lover of beauty is just as eager to find it in the depths of the woods as in her own home. This is a particularly pleasant year to search out the shrubs and trees which hold their fruit late, because the crops in many instances have been unusually abundant. Seldom has the black alder (*Ilex verticillata*) borne so heavy a load of fruit. These berries make a wonderful splash of color, when seen through the trees on the woodland border or bending over a marsh. Covered as they are with berries from top to bottom, one feels that it is no robbery to break off as many small branches as may be needed, to give a note of warm color to the window boxes at home.



A wall decoration in batik, adapted from an old Chinese carving

## Batiks for Home Decoration

"Batiks are just as valuable for purposes of home decoration as for costume uses, and I cannot see why interior decorators do not recognize that fact. They could use them in rooms just as they do chintz—but they don't. Perhaps they will later, when they discover what delightful hangings and curtains, table and cushion and chair covers, and all sorts of things they can have made in any style or color scheme that they desire." The speaker, Miss Lucy Wallace, was showing the representative of The Christian Science Monitor some most surprising pieces of her handiwork, as she spoke, for Miss Wallace has been trying experiments with batik, to discover its possibilities.

There were some lovely negligees, exquisite in both design and color, the latter attained by many dippings in various dyes. Miss Wallace explained that she usually took plain white silk or georgette, which she found satisfactory to work with, and then dyed it with overlying colors until she had just what she wanted. "If you don't get the right shade at first, dye, dye again," she said, adding that "it is of no use to try to do batik, unless you love it, and you have to like it or you don't want to do it."

Then she unfolded a most interesting piece of work. Pinned up to the stucco wall and viewed from a little distance, it looked like an old mural decoration, a fresco painted on stone. The design was Assyrian. Dividing the rectangular piece of unbleached muslin, for that was the fabric chosen for the foundation, although it had the feeling of stone and resembled it, into two equal parts (it being about twice as long as it was deep), was the tree of life of ancient Assyrian mythology and, on either side of it, a heroic figure of one of their gods, wings outspread. Then, in the background, just as in the old friezes and bas-reliefs which one sees in museums, were rows of smaller figures; first, a group of slaves, chained together and marching along behind their driver. In the next row appeared processions of nobles with their horses; then came another row of slaves, and another of the noblemen and beasts.

"The colors are such as the Assyrians used with blue and orange and black predominating in the strong tones, while the people are of a sort of cream. The small figures in the background are of a soft bluish gray, purposely made pale to bring up the foreground. But I did change the rather glaring white which they used to a softer cream. Before I began this piece, I studied the Assyrian exhibit at the Art Museum for a long time," said Miss Wallace.

"Such a thing as this might well be used as a piece of tapestry to be placed on the wall of a library, living room or a large hall, and it would look particularly well on a stone wall. In fact, it would seem to belong there as a part of it."

The next piece, herewith illustrated, had somewhat the appearance of an old tapestry. This, Miss Wallace explained, was partly due to the color, partly to the design. This design was Chinese—a procession of Chinese court ladies of the Middle Ages; but their costume was so peculiar, so unlike the usual Chinese dress, in most instances, that one might have thought

it, at first glance, a picture of court ladies of medieval England. They might have walked right out of Chaucer's world. More careful study, however, shows here and there a distinctively Chinese headdress and kimono, while the tall, conventional chrysanthemums standing, torchlike, at either side, mark the scene as Chinese. The colors, blue, dark brown, jade-green, yellow, are soft and rather dark, of intense tonality, rather than violent contrast, while the background is of a bluish slate color, crackled, purposely, here and there, to let the brown show through, thus giving the effect of an old wall of stone. About it all was a conventional Chinese border, which the artist adapted from an old vase.

Next came a stage set, curtains for windows and for a long French door, also pillow covers and a bedspread, gay things patterned and colored after those seen in peasant cottages in Bulgaria.

"This set," continued Miss Wallace,

"shows what one might accomplish in the way of curtains and other things for the home. Take that bedspread, for instance, which interested me so much that I am beginning to see what beautiful things, in the way of bedspreads, could be made in batik. I haven't the slightest desire to sew patchwork, but I do believe that batik reproductions of some of the old quilt designs of our ancestors would be charming, and I am eager to try them in silk."

"From my experiments in batik, I am sure that it is possible to make desirable wall hangings for rooms of any period, and long decorative panels to use as one would use tapestries are most fascinating things to do. Batik is such interesting work; it always keeps one guessing, because the unexpected so frequently happens. One often gets far lovelier shades than one dreams of, while, if at any time a color is not what one desires, it is easy enough to dye it over again."



## Nut Novelties

With the coming to market of autumn nut crops, many nut novelties may be added to the daily menu. This is especially true of menus from which meat is wholly or partially omitted, from preference. As many cooks have but little nut knowledge, a few points on the subject may not come amiss, before proceeding to the recipes for their use.

Almonds come to American markets in three grades, the No. 1 Plus Ultra of California being the finest. The Jordan almonds are the largest and best for salting and candy making, while those from Taragon are meaty, of good flavor, hard shelled, but good for cooking use. The first mentioned are tender and thin shelled, so are best for table use to eat from the shell.

Brazil nuts are not eaten as freely as they should be, for they are rich and good. Their interesting shape is due to the fact that six fit into a shell or burr, while growing like segments of orange into the skin, so both present a sphere to the eye. Owing to the oil in the nut, it is generally carefully peeled instead of being blanched, though it may be blanched if it is done quickly enough not to discolor its whiteness by the bringing of the oil to the surface. Princess and paradise nuts are also from Brazil; they have hard, smooth shells, three-cornered in shape, but are not so rich as the old favorites.

Chestnuts from France, Spain, Italy and England in normal times are brought to aid the American supply, and, though large and tender, they are not considered so sweet as the natives of America. Choice hazelnuts come from Naples, filberts from Sicily, pistachios from Armenia and Syria, Luzon and pill nuts from the Philippines, and fine pecans from Missouri. Hickory nuts from the North and peanuts from the South, pine nuts, beech nuts, Mexican mountain nuts, English walnuts, and black walnuts practically complete the list of available. Butternuts have been scarce in late years and seem somewhat out of fashion. Pine nuts are the suet of nutdom, so must be used accordingly. Pistachio nuts are generally salted in the shell, pecans and walnuts are salted without blanching, Brazil and almonds are blanched before salting. Nuts are more perfectly prepared by grinding in a nut mill, any size, than by chopping, for cookery purposes.

Almond Soup—Take a neck of mutton, a small chicken, jointed, parsley, celery, 1 leek, 1 carrot, ½ cup of barley, a blade of mace, 2 bay leaves, 4 cloves, salt and pepper. Cover with 2 quarts and a pint of water and boil until the broth is very rich; then strain it, return to the fire and reheat slowly. Have ready ½ pound of blanched almonds and pound them to a pulp, adding a little of the hot soup by degrees until thoroughly blended; add the yolks of 6 hard-boiled eggs; when all is smooth, add to the rest of the soup. Add also the coarsely chopped whites of the eggs, and a cup of hot cream.

Brown Chestnut Sauce—Peel, blanch and chop fine ¾ of a pound of chest-

nuts. Put the nuts in a saucepan with ¼ of a pint of rich stock, 2 tablespoons of sugar, salt, pepper, a tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce, 1 of chili sauce, 1 of chutney sauce and ½ teaspoon of kitchen bouquet. Simmer gently until the nuts are soft, then put through a sieve, put back on the fire in a double boiler to keep warm and, just before serving, add ½ gill of hot cream. This is an excellent sauce for chicken, duck or turkey, left-over meats, as well as boiled beef or fowl.

Surprise Ramekins—Steam open a dozen and a half little neck clams, drain and chop them coarsely. Add 3 t. spoons of soft-boiled rice, ¼ cup of grated pineapple, ½ cup of chopped pine nuts, pepper, a tablespoon of crumbs, ½ cup of olive oil, or melted butter, and the beaten white of 1 egg. Fill buttered ramekins with the mixture and bake a delicate brown. Shrimp, oysters, mussels, or flaked fish may be used in the same way.

Stuffed Fillet of Sole—Take as many fillets as are needed and spread them with peanut butter, dust with crumbs, sprinkle with a mixture of a teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce, juice of an onion, a teaspoon of ginger sirup, 3 drops of tabasco, and a saltspoon of salt. Roll the fillets and pin them with wooden toothpicks, dip in egg, then in fine cracker dust and fry in hot fat. Drain, when done, and serve with tartar sauce.

Cheese and Pistachio Salad—Take a package of cream cheese and add 2 tablespoons of whipped cream, pepper, salt, a teaspoon of sugar, a teaspoon of chopped pepper, and ¼ cup of shelled and skinned salted pistachio nuts coarsely chopped. Mix, mold into little balls and drop them in a nest of shredded celery on white lettuce leaves. Dress with mayonnaise, made without mustard.

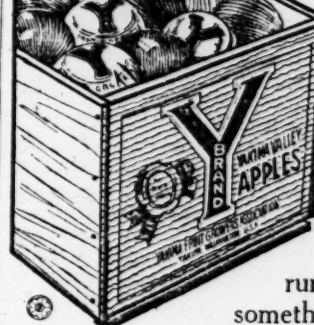
Pecan and Persimmon Fritters—Add to a delicate fritter batter, made with at least 3 eggs, ½ cup of chopped pecans, and the chopped or beaten pulp of 4 large, or 6 small, ripe persimmons. When fried, drain, dust with powdered sugar and eat with a sauce made of 1 cup of honey, a tablespoon of chopped pecans, and 2 teaspoons of ginger sirup. Keep the sauce warm enough to pour readily.

Asparagus and Brazil Nuts—Boil a bunch, or can, of green asparagus in the usual way, drain and lay it evenly on a shallow buttered dish; dust with a tablespoon of buttered crumbs, a tablespoon of grated cheese, and sprinkle with 6 chopped or sliced Brazil nuts mixed in ½ gill of mixed butter and cream. Put into the oven and brown delicately.

## Protecting the Linoleum

One woman spreads two newspapers over her linoleum while preparing her meals, one in front of the sink and the other near the stove, as she has found that in this way the covering remains fresh considerably longer than otherwise. When the meal is cleared away, the papers are thrown out, and with them no little grease or small particles which would have soiled the floor.

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## POSITION OF ARAB RULERS IN ARABIA

King of Hedjaz and Ibn Saud Have Conflicting Interests, but Both Are Friendly to Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—At the moment of writing a number of Arab chiefs are visiting England. The two principal members of the party are Prince Faisal, the second son of Ibn Saud, the ruler of southern Nejd, and the Sheikh of Kowet's nephew. The following explanation of the involved situation in Arabia is based upon information furnished by Lieutenant Philby, C. I. E., who is in charge of the party. He has traveled over most of the country, and possesses extensive first-hand knowledge of the peoples and their conditions of life.

When the war broke out in 1914, the Turks nominally controlled Arabia. They had, in a fashion, garrisoned the chief ports of the Red Sea and the holy cities, but the government under them was vested in the present King of the Hedjaz, who then, as an admitted descendant of Muhammad, held the title of sheik. This Turkish control was virtually confined to a deep strip of land bordering on the sea. The rest of the country was divided into north Nejd and south Nejd, with, in the former case, Ha'il as capital, and in the latter, Riyadh. Over the former Ibn Rashid and over the latter Ibn Saud ruled, both claiming virtual independence of Turkey and of each other. South of south Nejd comes the desert, but such shadowy rule as existed there was exercised by Ibn Saud.

North Nejd Pro-Turkish. No doubt was ever entertained as to the attitude of north Nejd, which was, by its Muhammadan traditions, strongly pro-Turkish, though not so much anti-British as to prevent its ruler, now the war has ended, notifying the British Government with unusual and amusing assurance that it was bound to operate against Great Britain, but that now bygone ought to be by-gones and the old friendly relations resumed. Efforts were therefore made to stir up Ibn Saud, who, though the head of a profoundly Muhammadan people—the Wahabis—was friendly to Great Britain, to attack Ibn Rashid, and to draw him off from giving assistance, as he was prepared to do, to the Turks in Mesopotamia. Captain Shakespeare was sent upon the mission, but unfortunately fell in the uneventful fighting which followed, and Ibn Saud retired to his capital and seemed disinclined to move further, at all events for the time being. Therefore Ibn Rashid became more active on the Mesopotamian frontier, and it was necessary to counteract his influence. In the period which followed, the Hedjaz threw off the Turkish rule and, largely helped by Great Britain, participated in the British advance northward through Palestine, a service which brought about British recognition of this Arab kingdom. The Emir Faisal, son of the present King of the Hedjaz, who recently visited England, is not in any way related to the present visitor.

In 1915 the King of the Hedjaz came to the conclusion that he might as well, as King, assert his authority over southern Nejd, and by endeavoring to seize a border village he evolved, so to speak, a test case. By this time Lieutenant Philby had been moved up to Riyadh, where for some time he lived in the palace, and where he was on friendly terms with Ibn Saud. It was possibly due to the latter's good will that he did not move his army, despite three ignominious unsuccessful attacks made by the Hedjaz troops on the inhabitants of the village mentioned. At length, however, the time arrived when it was necessary for the British Government to decide which set of combatants to support, since Ibn Saud now threatened action against the King of the Hedjaz. It decided, not altogether in accordance with expert advice, to support the latter, who, having collected a large force under Abdullah, his second son, sent it into southern Nejd. At midnight Ibn Saud's army attacked it, and though Abdullah and a few others escaped, practically the entire force was cut to pieces and all its equipment, most of which the British had supplied, was captured.

Ibn Saud Remains Friendly

The way to Medina and Mecca lay open to the victor, and Lord Allenby was considering the necessity of sending ships to remove the British Indians from the western district. Lieutenant Philby, who was then at home, was rushed back by aeroplane to try and avert developments, but he gave it as his view that Ibn Saud would not advance, nor did he. He had no territorial ambitions in the Hedjaz, and he remains friendly to Britain, despite her decision adverse to his position. Indeed, his attitude has throughout been very dignified and restrained. It is his young son, accompanied by his cousin, who is now visiting England.

Such is the actual situation with three independent Arab rulers in the country, and all the ultimate possibilities of a three-cornered struggle when foreign influence and aid are removed. The King of the Hedjaz pinning his faith to Britain, and claiming even Damascus and Syria as component parts of his Arab kingdom, although ultimately they must go to France; Ibn Rashid, little affected by outside influences, save when he comes in contact with Britain in Mesopotamia; and Ibn Saud, "sitting tight" in the south, and ready to enforce by arms his sovereignty over south Nejd to the Indian Ocean. The Turks he had ejected by an extraordinary feat of arms even before the war; Britain does not trouble him, and with the King of the Hedjaz he will, not perhaps without a touch of jealous resentment, have nothing to do.

Britain does not seem to have a very well defined policy for Arabia, if one

at all. It welcomes the sons of both disputing rulers, both of whom are friendly to it. It knows it has made promises to the King of the Hedjaz, which can never fully materialize, and whose abandonment will one day prove a thorn in the side of the French, when they come to administer Syria in the teeth of Arab disappointment. It endeavors to bend Ibn Saud to it. It is anxious to tranquilize Ibn Rashid. But if anyone thinks these elements of local wide friction are not liable sooner or later to clash, he must be a poor reader of racial signs and portents.

## PROSPECTS IN IRELAND FOR PROHIBITION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—There is little doubt that there is a distinct fear abroad of W. E. Johnson, London representative of the Anti-Saloon League of America, and his reported methods. So far Ireland is regaled almost daily with stories of him from the other side of the water, and it looks as if these stories were having a disquieting effect. Drinkers seem to be troubled that none of the ordinary methods, such as abuse, invective, or ridicule, have any effect on his imperturbable good humor. It is being realized that the prohibition campaign in America was won, not by any wonderful flight of oratory, but by years of steady, sound, organization.

As a well-known Irish writer puts it, "Logical and rhetorical victories get nowhere (what have they done for Ireland?) The prohibitionists did not put it up to the nation till they had secured the adoption of prohibition by 12,000 municipalities, 3,000 counties, and 32 states."

The proof of the pudding will be in the eating, and prohibitionists look forward with supreme confidence to that proof. There has been much in the Irish press, mostly on the side which favors what has been entirely erroneously called one of Ireland's greatest industries (to be correct, brewing ranks twelfth on the list), but though the voice of the press simulates that of the people, it is also strangely like that of the brewer.

The same Irish writer quoted above, puts the matter very clearly when he says: "Mr. Johnson's plain proposition is, that by the prohibitionist the right to drink is denied. If a majority decides against it, the majority is entitled to rule. A quick conquest of Great Britain is not counted on. It will be matter of capturing the young and winning with them in, say 20 years' time, probably in Scotland first. At present 'Pussyfoot' can show no results, beyond that in America many a child is no longer afraid to see its father come home."

## LONDON POLICE ASK FOR REINSTATEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Supported by various trade unions, and accompanied by bands and banners, a demonstration organized by the National Union of Police and Prison Officials was held in Hyde Park recently "to demand the reinstatement of the police and prison officers on strike, and the repeal of the Police Act, 1919." A procession was formed on the Embankment and marched to the Park, where speeches were made from three platforms.

James Marston, president of the police union, stated that he had had an opportunity of "tackling" Sir Robert Horne, and had told him that the police unions in France, United States, Norway, Sweden, Australia, New Zealand, and even Germany, were recognized by their governments. Sir Robert, however, merely said he could make no further statement. The government, Mr. Marston declared, intended to crush the police union, and he urged workers generally to "get a move on."

## ARCHBISHOP ON IRISH QUESTION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—In his address to the joint meeting of the Synods of the Dioceses of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, the Archbishop of Dublin made an appeal for close union of the churches, especially with reference to the north and south of Ireland. He made a definite proposition which he said, might seem somewhat daring, and was certainly novel, but which, if carried out as a definite policy, might lead to far-reaching effects, and bring about a solution to some of their practical problems. He would propose that part of the training of every clergyman should be, that he should spend, say two years, working as a curate in some populous parish in the north before becoming eligible for a benefice in any part of the country. This would have the effect of bringing north and south together in the bonds of sympathy and understanding. The first and immediate advantages of his proposal would be a continual and systematic intercourse and interchange between north and south, and the full use of the splendid training ground which they possessed in the northeastern portion of the country.

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\$45.00 to \$53.00	For Three Persons	\$80.00 to \$90.00
\$60.00 to \$70.00	Parlor, Two Bedrooms with Bath, for Three Persons	\$100 to \$110
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SUMMIT AT ADAMS

## EDUCATIONAL

## GREEK SCHOOLS IN THRACE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The educational effort among the Greeks of Thrace, as among the Greeks everywhere, is intense. It may be said, without hesitation, that in the domain of schools the Greeks leave behind the other races of the Near East. Being intimately connected with the Greek Orthodox Church, Greek schools have been well organized in the bosom of the unredeemed Hellenism of Turkey. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, the Greek school in Turkey has opened its doors more and more to pedagogy and to modern natural science. The Greek schools are everywhere in Thrace and constitute the most eloquent proof both of the numerical and of the moral force of Hellenism in that province.

## Growth Indicated

The German publicist, Richard von Mach, counted, in 1889, 300 Greek schools scattered in all the districts of the province. These statistics, which were published some 20 years ago, represent no longer the actual number of Greek schools in Thrace. But we have more recent statistics published in 1908 by the Italian diplomat, Amadori Virgili, in his work entitled "La Questione Rumeliotica e la Politica Italiana." According to this author, there were in Thrace at that date 692 Greek schools with 1262 teachers and 52,225 scholars, against 126 Bulgarian schools, and 7191 Bulgarian scholars.

The most recent statistics are those published by the Greek Patriarchate in 1912, which place the number of Greek schools of Thrace to 799, and the number of Greek scholars to 72,819. If one bears in mind that this educational achievement was attained under a tyrannical and barbarous Turkish Government, which was suspicious of the Greek intellectual activities, and placed every hindrance in the path of their educators, one cannot but admire the spirit of the subject Greeks.

All Greek schools of Thrace, like the Greek schools everywhere in Turkey, are under the direction of councils called "ephoriae," composed of laymen, and presided over by the bishop. The council appoints the teaching personnel, the schedules, which they submit to the approval of the council. The teachers are responsible to the council, and this to the Turkish Government.

## System of Grading

The teaching (the kindergarten excepted) is of three grades: the elementary, the second degree, and the superior. The elementary, or the primary grades, consist of seven classes; the second, of four classes; and the higher of the instruction in the Theological Seminary Halki, a normal school at Constantinople and in a one-year university class attached to the College the Great National School of the Phanar.

There are two kinds of schools, the classical colleges where the schedules are nearly similar to the French and German gymnasia, and the commercial and modern languages schools. The languages taught besides Greek, are Turkish and French, beginning with the fifth year in the primary schools. In the schools of modern languages English and German are taught besides Greek, Turkish and French.

All teachers of the primary school must have at least a high school diploma, and recently they are required to be equipped with diplomas from normal schools. The principals must be university graduates. The college professors are all university graduates of the National University of Athens or of French or German universities. The teachers and professors have activities in addition to teaching and lecturing. Conscious of the peculiar position in which their race is in Turkey, they become the intellectual leaders of their people. They give public lectures; organize dramatic clubs; establish literary and social societies, even in the remotest little villages, as, for example, athletic clubs, musical clubs, societies for helping the poor, etc. In the village the teacher is everything. He is notary public, and even legal counselor. He is expected to preach and interpret the gospel on Sundays and on holidays. And he often gives his sermon a tone of moral and social teaching. He is above all else, the apostle of the union of the Greek race.

## Teachers Closely in Touch

The teachers are leagued together intimately through the teachers' and professors' associations, through pedagogical and educational publications and conventions. During their conventions they study all questions pertaining to their work, such as problems of pedagogy, problems of school organization, the condition of teachers and professors, and the means to ameliorate it. These conventions take place in Constantinople, the center of all intellectual activity of the Hellenism under Turkey. The professors are finally the chief initiators of all literary movements, and of all societies for the study of natural sciences.

The financial resources of the school are:

1. The registration fees. These vary according to the economic situation of each family—an essentially democratic measure. Indigent scholars are admitted free of charge, their clothes, books, and other necessities being furnished to them from funds for that purpose.

2. The donations. A custom has been established which prevails wherever there are Greeks, according to

which every Greek citizen of means wills a portion of his wealth to the schools; the feeling of solidarity and the love of education are developed to such a degree that such a liberality is considered as a moral obligation which is very rarely avoided among the Greeks.

3. The sums collected through contributions in the church.

## EDUCATION AND THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—After an intermission of two years it might have been expected that the meeting of the British Association at Bournemouth would have produced some educational papers and discussions of the highest quality. But the fact is that during that period it was all that the schools could do to "carry on." And so far as men students were concerned, colleges and universities could hardly be said to function at all. With the younger graduates at the front or engaged in war work, and with many of those most active in the teaching profession also absent from their duties, the strain fell heavily upon the colleagues who were left behind, and little time or inclination remained for experimental pedagogic work. A halt was called both for leaders and followers and the result is to be observed in the educational proceedings of the Bournemouth gathering.

## Sir Napier Shaw's Address

There was not much that was new in the opening address of the vice-president of the section, Sir Napier Shaw, and little in his criticism of the relations between the colleges and universities which would not have been as true before the war as now, and perhaps of even greater force at the beginning of the century than in 1914.

One of his most interesting observations was as to the general formation of university teaching in new lands. It seemed, he said, to begin with such studies as theology, law, engineering, architecture, commerce and banking, and next to take in mathematics, classics and natural sciences, but it seldom showed any characteristics of local scholarship or specialized learning.

This, indeed, what might be expected; and yet there are already indications in some of the dominion universities of special research; into the adaptations of French-Canadian law, for instance, in Canada, and into the development of Roman-Dutch law in South Africa. In the latter country, moreover, a beginning has been made with the study of the Bantu languages. Sir Napier did not quite do justice to these and other special lines of inquiry in overseas universities.

Nor was the vice-president of the section the only member who led an attack upon present-day education. In Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's paper on "The Teaching of English" he put the question, Ought not the everyday speech of the Nation to be clear, expressive, accurate, graceful when possible, and at any rate decent, real English, not jargon? Thus considered (said the Cambridge professor of English literature) English was not adequately taught in the schools and universities of the country today.

## On Teaching English

A thrust at the Minister of Education followed. Mr. Fisher recently appointed a committee to inquire into the place which the study and practice of English should occupy, not only in a liberal education but in relation to "the needs of business, the professions, and the public services." It was with the words between inverted commas that Sir Arthur quivered. His belief was that the division between the requirements of business or profession or public service and the requirements of a liberal education would tend to disappear in the course of the committee's inquiry. The first requirement of men and women, he remarked, was a liberal education, and in this English was no special subject but the mother of them all. A hit, a very palpable hit!

The professor then went to the root of the matter by dwelling on the need for a liberal education in the elementary schools. Such an education, he was convinced, could not be given unless the right teachers were found. These would never come out of the narrow professional training colleges.

The remedy was to enable prospective teachers to study at genuine universities where they would come into touch with youths preparing for other walks of life. There were two ways of doing this; either to save the money on the professional colleges and send the selected candidates to a university, or so to raise the salaries of actual teachers that it would be worth a parent's while to invest on a child for a university degree even as he invested to get him qualified for the bar.

## Board of Education's Work

The fact is that the board has in recent years shown itself more progressive than some of its university critics realize. It has already made a considerable effort to bring intending teachers, while quite young, into contact with other students, both at secondary schools and at the universities. Little is now needed to make this policy a success except a general raising of the scales of salaries, the very matter that the board now have in hand. The rising tide due to the Edu-

cation Act of 1918 and to the rest of Mr. Fisher's liberal policy, as shown in the Teachers' Superannuation Act, have not yet been fully recognized in some academic circles.

Another paper which dealt with a much older reform was that submitted by Mr. Douglas Berridge. In point of fact it was the report of a committee (of which he was the secretary) dealing with the effects of the "free-place" system upon English secondary education. This is a name given to an arrangement by which, in return for state grants administered by the Board of Education, secondary schools, working in connection with the board, offer a certain number of places in the school, free of all tuition fees, to pupils who have had at least two years' previous education in public elementary schools.

The ostensible object is to offer facilities for secondary education to boys and girls whose parents cannot afford to pay secondary school fees. Such a plan, of course, could have no footing where, as in America, secondary education grows directly out of the primary system. An interesting point that modern Germany has been considering both types of organization, though inclining most at present to the *Einheitsschule*, or common school system, which requires no such artifice as the drafting of children from the elementary schools to those belonging to a higher social grade.

## Encouraging Higher Studies

The report states that the system is on the whole acting well in schools in which more than 50 per cent of the pupils are drawn from the elementary schools. But these, it should be observed, are just the cases in which the social atmosphere and the type of preliminary school work are determined largely by the elementary schools themselves. On the other hand, the older grammar schools of the classical type may find great difficulty in absorbing 25 per cent of scholars who represent "free places" from the elementary schools.

This, however, is a divagation from the report of the committee, who say that free places should not be awarded to children entering the secondary schools over 12 years of age, "for otherwise the work of such schools suffers." To make the system fully efficient it is necessary that in many cases maintenance grants should be given for the years of school life above the age of compulsory attendance. Moreover, in order to provide greater facilities for the support of secondary school children of exceptional abilities at the universities and higher technical schools, the report recommends that there should be a larger number of scholarships from secondary schools, and of greater value than is at present the case.

## As to Museums

In opening a discussion on the teaching of the natural sciences, Prof. H. E. Armstrong was no whit behind Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch in condemning the Board of Education and the system of training teachers. He said that the great majority of teachers made no attempt to teach the art of inquiry simply because they had never learned to be inquirers themselves. The prime need of the schools was for men of some originality. Speaking on the same subject, Sir Richard Gregory observed that little attempt was made to provide pupils with courses which would give them an intelligent interest in the things around them, whether natural or artificial.

It seems likely that the Education Act of 1918 will recognize the work of museums, and this probability it was which led to the appointment of a committee of the British association to "examine the character, work, and maintenance of museums. Their report was presented at this meeting and fits in aptly with the discussion indicated above. The committee observe that the most fully developed example of the use of a museum for educational purposes is that of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. For many years it has arranged lecture courses for school teachers, special teaching collections, over 500 circulating nature study collections, which are lent to schools, loan series of lantern slides, and many other facilities. Most of the American museums carry out some kind of educational work. Australia is the only part of the British Empire discussed in the report. A certain number of lectures and demonstrations are there given at the chief museums, and there are usually special visiting days for schools, but there is no systematic course of inspection.

## Compulsory Day Schools

Some astounding figures were mentioned by Sir Robert Blair, chief education officer of the London County Council, as to the compulsory day continuation schools when they reach their maximum. There will then be something like 2,000,000 part-time pupils on the roll, and at least 25,000 permanent teachers. The cost will be not less than £12,000,000 a year. Some acquaintance with the kind of boys and girls who may be expected to attend these schools was gained during the eight months succeeding Armistice Day, when educational classes for demobilized boys and girls from 15 to 18 were set on foot.

Various education problems such as that of works' schools, rural districts and urban schools were dealt with by speakers with special knowledge, and a discussion on "Training in Citizenship" was sustained with much animation by Bishop Welldon, Sir Robert Baden-Powell and others. Altogether, if the education section had no striking features this year, the ground covered was considerable, and the papers and discussions were followed with interest.

## SWEDISH CRAFTS MOOT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The first moot, to use the old English word of the Swedish craft guilds held recently on the premises of one of the largest schools in Stockholm, is an event which proves again that the mustard seed of individual effort, if truly sound and strong, is bound to grow into a sturdy plant of communal effort. Until the middle of the last century there existed a fairly intimate cooperation between the technical and artistic endeavors of the various crafts. The results reached were of a specially high standard which, however, was more or less lost by the springing of industrialism flooding and swamping the activities of most of the crafts and minor industries.

## Effect of Industrialism

With the introduction of industrialism, the relationship of man to his work changed. The joy, pride and constructive thought went out of the worker's life. Much of what ennobles work and is at its foundation was gone, and consequently the aesthetic and ethical level of the people became debased. The decadence of the crafts undoubtedly affected the arts too. The majority of the present-day artists neglect or ignore craftsmanship, and yet it is just the thorough training in a craft which lies behind the quality and power of the old masterpieces. The arts have of old had their cradle in the crafts, and it is the lack of outlet in this direction which has turned many a man of the present day into a tenth-rate artist, whereas he might have become a first-rate craftsman.

The Scandinavian countries, and Sweden in particular, have never ceased to remain the homestead of handicrafts, which not only form part of the curriculum of all schools but are practised in the home as well. Especially is this so amongst the peasantry, whose daily work includes spinning, weaving, wood carving, and the making of furniture and household utensils.

The Swedish society "Svenska Handarbetets Vänner"—Friends of Swedish Handicraft—has for many years been the leader of the crafts movements of the country, and of late its members are turning more and more toward the lifting of the crafts and industries to a high and artistic level.

## Guild Idea Revived

Side by side with the labors of this society, there have been individual efforts made in different parts of the country during the last 10 years to form craftsman associations on the old guild system. The admirable and purposeful manner in which this work has been carried out awakened a remarkable interest on the part of the State; an interest which, besides taking the form of grants voted for supporting handicrafts, resulted in an official investigation into and a revision of the whole issue.

At the above mentioned moot, which, it may be noted, was also of a festive character, medals were presented to various organizers of craft guilds, the government itself being represented by a commission from the chamber of commerce. It was pointed out in the report of this commission that, as is now being universally recognized, the crafts have not only a legitimate place side by side with large industries, but that in fact they form a necessary complement to them.

Now that it has become clearer how important is the quality of work, and the special kind of art skill which the crafts for centuries have had in view, it must be in the interest not only of the artisans, but of the whole community, to put those crafts on a footing which will enable them to continue in an increasing measure to fulfill their tasks.

In view of this the government has granted means for carrying on propaganda work on a large scale as well as for subsidizing craft schools and master courses. Members attending guild meetings, in order to discuss and form crafts associations in places where they ought to be established, have not yet been developed, are entitled to grants for their expenses. These grants are to be available to craftsmen and artisans, as well as to employers of skilled labor. The workers have shown a lively interest in such meetings, and it is greatly to be desired that they should cooperate heartily with the authorities, and themselves discuss and seek the best solution for their problems, after taking the prevailing conditions into consideration.

## A Research Institute

These associations are necessary for promoting the individual as well as the common interests of the crafts, for the issuing of journeymen's certificates, for the distribution of prizes to apprentices, and also for the making of schemes to raise the standard of craft and art skill. There are plenty of questions to be discussed, such as raw materials, export, recruiting of apprentices, the relationship of craft to industry and home handicrafts, the participation in craft-fairs and craft workshops, and other possibilities of development.

Craftsmen will have to work more understandingly than they have done hitherto, and make use of new inventions and discoveries in the technical and natural sciences. The worker needs to discover new methods and new materials, and to strive to attain the best results with the least expenditure of work and materials. He has not, however, much time to spare for individual unassisted experiments, so to meet that difficulty, a general research institute (in conjunction with other branches) is to be established; there the worker will be given an opportunity to increase his knowledge. Experts are to be provided for laboratories and experimental workshops.

The State has further made yearly grants for bursaries to apprentices and for prizes. There are to be exhibitions of the works of journeymen, which will be made occasions for festivals where the men will feel that their work is really appreciated, and that it is furthering in a most valuable way the production of their country.

Apprentices are to be paid on the same scale as workers corresponding to the same age and occupation in other branches. The expenses which master-craftsmen incur through the training of apprentices are to be borne by the associations; each master to be liable to contribute a yearly sum to the union for that purpose.

The measures taken by the Swedish Government in these directions open up a new era. Though industry of life has made a certain effort to diminish the harm it has done to the standards of quality and good taste, it has reason to mistrust its possibilities for raising those standards. Craftsmanship, as the guardian of good tradition, must therefore take the lead in this respect.

## EDUCATION NOTES

Speaking at Sheffield, England, recently the president of the Board of Education, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, said that he believed that the country's education had made great advances during recent years, and that the pace of progress had never been so swift as it was now. Yet there were many obstacles to encounter. There was indifference. There was lack of faith in the value of education, even among employers who ought to know the benefit of technical education at least. There was the difficulty due to an inadequate supply of teachers. But these were all obstacles that could be overcome. The Act of 1918 was only the first installment of a series of legislative proposals intended to ameliorate the social lot of the community. Mr. Fisher then turned to the provision for secondary schools, holding it to be altogether inadequate. First, he pointed to local deficiencies, comparing the equipment of Sheffield in this respect unfavorably with the provision for secondary school places in Leeds and Bradford. And yet, said he, what impressed him most about Sheffield was its intelligence. He next dealt with general conditions throughout the country. The statistics were not favorable. There were 5,000,000 children in the elementary schools; but between the ages of 14 and 16 years there were only 150,000 pupils. From 16 to 18 years there were 36,000 students, and over 18 years, 27,000. These figures showed that one of the great aims of educational development should be the multiplication of secondary schools. It was in the secondary schools that teachers were trained, and if the Nation wanted to increase the supply of qualified teachers, it must increase the secondary school places. Following on Mr. Fisher, the newly appointed director of education for the city, Mr. Percival Sharp, said he came to Sheffield full of hope, but he could not close his eyes to the fact that the cry for retrenchment was loud and insistent. In his judgment the local authority would need its hand strengthened by an enlightened public opinion. And presently Mr. Sharp boxed the other ear of the education committee—the ear that Mr. Fisher had not touched—by declaring that the primary schools of Sheffield were urgently in need of reform. The classes were altogether too big. Teachers could not do good work with a crowd of pupils. Between president and director any somnolent members of the authority must have had a thorough awakening!

The representatives of the local education authorities and the National Union of Teachers, now engaged in England in coming to an agreement as to a provisional minimum scale of salaries, will no doubt give ear to the proposals made by the president of the National Federation of Class Teachers, Mr. G. D. Bell, in his address to the annual conference in Liverpool. Mr. Bell attempted only to lay down certain general conditions which should be observed in constructing the scale conditions of such wide application that they deserve consideration far beyond the shores of England. These are the lines that he traces out:

1. The minimum must provide for the single man and woman teacher a living wage, based on the present economic situation.
2. It must provide also, beyond that, a surplus available for further culture, recreation, and travel.
3. Increments must be annual, automatic, and substantial in amount.
4. In fixing the minimum commencing salary for any teacher, years of training in approved colleges or universities, and years spent in the service of other authorities, should count as years of service.
5. No obstacles, halts, or bars shall be introduced at any part of the scale.
6. The maximum should be reached by not more than 15 annual increments, counting from the basic minimum.
7. In applying the scale to existing teachers, every teacher should be placed on the scale at the point he or she would have reached had the scale been in operation during the whole period of his or her service in the grade.

A four-year course of study for the first law degree is now required by Northwestern University, Chicago. Its alumni journal states that Northwestern is the first university in the United States to take this step, and adds that the University of Manila instituted the same requirement earlier. Continuing, the paper says of the change: "That it represents the best convictions of

American law teachers is shown by the vote of the executive committee of the Association of American Law Schools, at its meeting in New York City on December 7, 1918: 'Resolved, That this association approves of extending to four years the course leading to the first degree in law, provided that the aggregate time devoted to collegiate and professional studies shall not exceed seven years.'

A graduate school of education is now in process of formation at Harvard University. In comment on the new school, Henry W. Holmes, professor of education, said in a recent issue of the university newspaper, *The Crimson*:

"The purpose of this graduate school of education will be to train both the inexperienced students intending to teach and experienced teachers who wish professional improvement. Its most advanced students will be candidates for the doctor's degree in education and will take posts as city, school, or state superintendents, principals of public and private schools, normal school teachers, and college teachers of education. The division of education has already trained considerable numbers of such students, and has sent out, since 1905, 18 students who have secured the doctor's degree in preparation for school work."

"The graduate school of education will also conduct research and investigation in education. School problems will be studied both in the schools and in the laboratory, and members of the faculty will undertake surveys of schools and school systems. Work of this character has been conducted at Harvard since 1891, but has not developed as rapidly as at some other universities because of lack of means. Members of the present staff of the division of education have contributed in various ways, however, to the solution of school problems throughout the country."

"The fund for this graduate school of education was started last year by a gift of \$500,000 from the General Educational Board, and other gifts brought the fund to nearly \$1,200,000 by the middle of last July, when the campaign was merged with that for the general endowment fund under an agreement whereby the school is to receive from the endowment fund enough to bring its own fund up to \$2,000,000 as soon as the endowment fund reaches a total of \$11,000,000."

Trustees of Oberlin (Ohio) College have voted a 50 per cent increase in salaries of the teaching force, effective as from September 1, 1919.

## NEW SCHOOL COURSES IN SALEM, OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SALEM, Oregon—In solving the problems of using school buildings to their fullest capacity and employing all of the time of the pupils, some unusual features, particularly in connection with what is known as the junior high school, are being satisfactorily introduced in the public school system of Salem, Oregon.

The experiment, begun four years ago, has proved that the per capita cost of instruction has decreased; a lesser number of teachers are needed and there has been a saving in the building of schoolhouses. Besides, the school children have shown a greater interest in their variety of subjects and teachers. An increase of work for the pupils in the seventh and eighth grades has also furthered their educational interests. In case of failure the pupil repeats only the subject in which he failed.

A more practical knowledge is also gained in the junior high school by the introduction of departmental work, manual arts, domestic science, penmanship and specialized studies in music and drawing. It is in this way the per capita cost of instruction is decreased as teachers have been enabled to handle larger classes.

Under the direction of City School Superintendent, John W. Todd, a short-course idea has also been established in the junior high schools, and expansion of the work has been made possible by the elimination of the teaching of German. The short-course idea divides the school day into eight periods of 45 minutes each, or from 9 to 4 o'clock. The school year is divided into three parts of 12 weeks each. The length of the course under this plan can therefore be either 12, 24 or 36 weeks.

A practical manual training and domestic science department in the high school is also being worked out. During the past year the boys in the manual training classes have done \$3300 worth of business and classes of girls have turned in several hundred dollars as profits from their school cafeterias, thus putting these departments on a self-supporting basis.

In the manual training division a practical carpenter and a machinist are employed by the school board and these men instruct the boys in school classes and take outside jobs with them. Besides mending broken axles for Salem residents, manufacturing machinery parts and doing mill work, these boys have remodelled a room house during the past summer and fall. This house is being used to house local school teachers because of scarcity of dwelling places.

A practical housekeeper has been put over the house and from her and domestic science teachers the girl pupils are learning cooking and sewing and completing the decorating in the rooms. As a result of this successful work, the Salem school board has bought a lot and \$1200 worth of lumber and materials to encourage the pupils in their 1919-20 work. The pupils taking the practical course will construct a house and it is expected that the work will be completed before spring.

## THE TEACHING OF DEMOCRACY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Every common school in France teaches civic virtues. There are textbooks on morals which must be studied quite as much as the books on geography or arithmetic. In addition, there is a very large emphasis in the French schools on national history.

Like statements can be made about the schools of other European countries. We have been repeatedly told in recent years, with full truth, that the German common school was the means used by the ruling classes to get the people ready for the burst of selfish nationalism which opened the war. It was the particular type of religious teaching and the instruction in German history which made rabid nationalists out of the Germans.

## Something Lacking

What is there in the schools of the American democracy to match these European practices? The answer is, very little. The state legislatures have passed laws requiring that American history be taught, but what actually gets into the schools is ineffective. The school histories hardly record the years since 1865, and they are meager outlines of political happenings and military campaigns. Civic virtues and religious obedience to the State have no widely recognized parallels in American schools. The result is that young Americans grow up without knowing that land ownership in the United States is on a wholly different basis from land ownership in Europe, even in democratic England. American business men do not understand the industrial revolution or realize the transformations which have come in social life since 1865 with the growth of transportation and cities and organized industry.

Nor is it going to be an easy task to get this information into the schools. Teachers are, in the vast majority of cases, young and inexperienced persons, wholly ignorant of the problems of the community. The school program is thought to be crowded overfull because tradition has been faithfully adhered to, and the only enlargements looked upon with favor have been inflations of the conventional subjects. Finally, there are no adequate textbooks on community life, and the only method of carrying out an educational reform in the United States is through textbooks.

For generations Americans have been drifting along without any plan for the teaching of civic virtues. The Civil War aroused some interest in one narrow problem of public life. Since the Constitution of the United States had been under examination during that war it was taken up to some extent as a subject of study in the schools after 1865. Civics, so-called, in the form of a catechism on the Constitution has been not uncommon in the schools since 1870. About 15 years ago a suggestion was made that the results of sociology be put in form for the lower schools. The experiment was moving slowly until the war came.

## What Is Freedom?

In the rush of the war and during the reconstruction period, the demand was and is frequently heard for a vigorous treatment of social problems in the schools. We are reminded again and again that Americans do not know how to govern cities. They do not know how to rid the country of the harmful consequences of freedom of a degree which cannot be proposed either by the radical or the professed.

In the meantime, while dealing as best they can with this demand, some teachers who try to teach social problems through current events are called to trial by conservative boards of education who do not like the teachers' views. Manufacturers attack the Bureau of Education because material which it sent out for use in the schools mentions Labor unions, the eight-hour day, and industrial pensions. The period of readjustment is full of all kinds of clashes of interests. The cure for all this lack of material and all this clash of interests will have to be found. If there is one line of thought which Americans must learn to follow, it is that which will give them an insight into the institutions which control the life of every man. Society is a cooperative organization. It is controlled by fundamental needs and modes of satisfying these needs. Americans must make themselves aware of the meaning and problems of their social organization.

## Toward New Programs

There are stirrings in the educational world. The historians are preparing a report which proposes a wholly new program for the schools. There are several committees, national in their scope, which are deciding how to put sociology and economics into the schools. A flood of textbooks is appearing and more are promised, all of which aim to introduce America into the consciousness of pupils.

It is perhaps too early to say just the line which schools will follow, but it is certain that time will be found in the program for much more attention to social studies. Indeed, it is not unlikely that around these studies the school program will be reorganized in such a way as to cut out liberally more tradition that has stuck because of mere tradition and has long since become useless, and much that is wholly insignificant in comparison with the lessons which children need to learn about the institutions of their country.

## THE HOME FORUM

## The Secret Drawer

Hardly had I put my hand once more to the obdurate wood, when, with a sort of small sigh, almost a sob—as it were—of relief, the secret drawer sprang open.

I drew it out and carried it to the window, to examine it in the falling light. Too hopeless had I gradually grown, in my dispiriting search, to expect very much; and yet at a glance I saw that my basket of glass lay in fragments at my feet. No ingots or dollars were here; let crown me the little Monte Cristo of a week. Outside, the distant horn had ceased its gnawing, the gold was piling to primrose, and everything was lonely and still. Within, my confident little castles were tumbling down like card-houses, leaving me stripped of estate, both real and personal, and dominated by the depressing reaction.

And yet—as I looked again at the small collection that lay within that drawer of disillusion—some warmth crept back to my heart as I recognized that a kindred spirit to my own had been at the making of it. Two tarnished gilt buttons—naval, apparently—a portrait of a monarch unknown to me, cut from some antique print and deftly colored by hand in just my own bold style of brushwork—some foreign copper coins, thicker and clumsier of make than those I hoarded myself—and a list of birds' eggs, with names of the places where they had been found. Also, a ferret's muzzle, and a twist of tarry string, still faintly aromatic. It was a real boy's hoard, then, that I had happened upon. He too had found out the secret drawer, this happy starved young person; and here he had stowed away his treasures, one by one, and had cherished them secretly awhile; and then—what? Well, one would never know now the reason why these priceless possessions still lay here unreclaimed.

I restored the drawer, with its contents, to the trusty bureau, and heard the spring click with a certain satisfaction. Some other boy, perhaps, would some day release that spring again. I trusted he would be equally appreciative.—From "The Golden Age," by Kenneth Grahame.

## Dawn Off Molokai

Out of the sea  
Uprise majestically  
Precipitous peaks of cloud, afar,  
Bleak and austere, under a fading star.

Before the sun  
Exhausted heralds run:  
Stars die upon the stair of dawn;  
And the gray moon into gray day is drawn.

There is no sound  
The wide earth around  
Save the grave music of the sea,  
And the great wind that blows eternally.

—Francis Charles MacDonald.

## Restful Serving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STRIVE men ever so persistently to be in control of other persons and things, to have authority as master, employer, ruler, they cannot escape the metaphysical fact that the real man is now and always in the service of divine Principle. So, whether they be pseudo employers or employees, they must seek and find this truth, that the entire activity of the spiritual man, the only man who really exists, is for his Maker. Man is effect, not cause. He does not control, but is controlled by the divine Mind. He is not obeyed, but is obedient. He does not employ, but has employment without end. The man of actual being is the steady, the eternal worker of Principle. In the words of Mrs. Eddy, on pages 119 and 120 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "As astronomy reverses the human perception of the movement of the solar system, so Christian Science reverses the seeming relation of Soul and body and makes body tributary to Mind. Thus it is with man, who is but the humble servant of the restful Mind, though it seems otherwise to finite sense."

Practical and unswerving adherence to this undeniable declaration would solve the so-called labor problem. Employers too often cling to their positions merely to be in a position of domination over others. Employees only too frequently make their ambition the lust to reverse the relations of employer and employee and elevate themselves into the place of the former. They seek to exercise the very arbitrary power that they so energetically condemn in the employers. But this is because it is an ingrained trait of the human mind to endeavor to control some one or something, while it never tries seriously to exercise dominion over itself. Nations try to enslave other nations. Classes in the community strive to dominate other classes. Individuals crave absolute power over multitudes. Parents endeavor to tyrannize over their children, and vice versa. No matter how forcefully mankind, whether individually or in groups, whether employers or employees, may struggle to be served, rather than to serve, they must eventually fail because of this certitude that the man whom God made is the expression, the servant, the representative of Principle.

Consider the human distinction in degrees of service, such as the great distance that seems to separate the owner and controller of a world-wide corporation from the office boy in one of its offices. Regardless of this so-called distinction, the ennobling knowledge is ever at hand, that the infinite image and likeness of Mind is the only concept that God has of these two functionaries.

None in this mortal round of doing can excel another in service, if each is making full effort to approach nearer and nearer to Principle in the affairs he is given to carry on. The lesson of relative values should never be forgotten. One giving generously of a large income may really be serving less than another giving unstintingly of a meager revenue, although there may be no comparison between the two gifts in dollars and cents. Always the mite of the widow who gave all that she had, her highest demonstration of Principle, is available as an example of this.

The craving that mortals have for power and place, and their blunt manner of viewing it may be summarized in a phrase once used by a commercial college to advertise its facilities for the advancement of its students. This phrase was, "Boss or Bossed?" The inference was, of course, that it was a very desirable thing to be a boss. Christian Science rescues the world from this frankly domineering ideal. It brings the human being to see that there is and can be no authority but Principle, or God, to whom the real man is rendering happy obedience, in accordance with the truth that Mrs. Eddy states in "Unity of Good" (p. 39): "Man has no undervalued power." This understanding promptly secures harmony, no matter if the mortal man is apparently employer or employee, boss or bossed. He will then have the perception that he owes allegiance and service only to omnipotent Principle.

Men do not have to strike, struggle, and carry on a virtual warfare for betterment, for justice in wages, hours, and working conditions. The universal remedy for them is this immutable sureness that the human sense of employer and employee is a mockery, and is a bald attempt to upset the divine plan. The individual worker or the million numbered group of workers can resort to the All-power to secure to them what is right. And no less can the head of a business turn away from the material fraud upon the real service of man, and find conditions improving in every direction. Christian Scientists as both employers and employees have found this to be a practical everyday fact. Cases of quiet elimination of unfairness and wrong dealing are constantly occurring in their lives.

Humanity in general, whether it knows it or not, is drawing nearer to this understanding. In consequence, the distorted view of individuals as impoverished, unfairly used employees, and autocratic employers is beginning to be blotted out. The chemicalization involved in this wiping out of inequalities may be undesirable, but for those who see what is beyond, this is a joyous time. Illimitable Mind has reproduced itself in unmeasurable idea, its exact pattern. It is as a result of this that the spir-

itual man, who is the sum total of effect, has in reflection all the vast well-being of divine consciousness. Perfection in every circumstance of this man's existence is his, irrevocably, and he unremittently enjoys immensely good shelter, peace and abundance of everything that actually exists.

What constitutes the substance of the real man's resources Mrs. Eddy makes known on page 57 of "Retrospection and Introspection": "Man shines by borrowed light. He reflects God as his Mind, and this reflection is substance—the substance of good. Matter is substance in error. Spirit is substance in Truth."

Then I told how good she was to all her grandchildren, having us to the great house in the holidays, where, in particular used to spend many hours by myself, in gazing upon the old busts of the twelve Caesars, that had been emperors of Rome, till the old marble heads would seem to live again, or I be turned into marble with roaming about that huge mansion with its vast empty rooms with their worn-out hangings, fluttering tapestry, and carved oaken panels, with the gilding almost rubbed out,—sometimes in the spacious old-fashioned gardens, which I had almost to myself,

## At the Great House

unintelligible) in Rome. From the tardiness and the difficulty of communication, the want of newspapers, etc., it followed naturally enough, that the distant provincial towns, though not without their own separate literature and their own literary professors, were always two or three generations in the rear of the metropolis; and thus it happened that, about the time of Augustus, there were some grammatici in Rome, answering to our black-letter critics, who sought the material of their researches in Boulogne (Gesoriacum), in Arles (Arelata), or in Marseilles (Massilia).

Now, the old Irish nobility—that part, I mean, which might be called the rural nobility—stood in the same

relation to English manners and customs. Here might be found old rambling houses, in the style of antique English manorial chateaux, ill planned, perhaps, as regarded convenience and economy, with long rambling galleries, and windows innumerable, that evidently had never looked for that severe audit to which they were afterwards summoned by William Pitt; but displaying, in the dwelling-rooms, a comfort and "coziness" combined with magnificence, not always so effectively attained in modern times. Here were old libraries, old butlers, and old customs, that seemed all alike to belong to the era of Cromwell, or even an earlier era than his; whilst the ancient names, to one who had some acquaintance with the great events of Irish history, often strengthened the illusion. Not that I could pretend to be familiar with Irish history as Irish; but, as a conspicuous chapter in the difficult policy of Queen Elizabeth, of Charles I, and of Cromwell, nobody who had read the English history could be a stranger to the O'Neils, the O'Donnells, the Ormonds (i. e. the Butlers), the Inchiquins, or the De Burghs, and many scores beside. I soon found, in fact, that the aristocracy of Ireland might be divided into two great sections: the native Irish—territorial fixtures, so powerfully described by Matthew; and those, on the other hand, who spent so much of their time and revenues at Bath, Cheltenham, Weymouth, London, etc., as to have become almost entirely English. It was the former whom we chiefly visited; and I remarked that, in the midst of hospitality the most unbounded, and the amplest comfort, some of these were conspicuously in the rear of the English commercial gentry, as to modern refinements of luxury. There was at the same time an apparent strength of character, as if formed amidst turbulent scenes, and a richness of manner, which were fitted to interest a stranger profoundly, and to impress themselves on his recollection.—From De Quincey's "Autobiography, from 1785 to 1803, in his 'Collected Writings,' edited by David Masson.



Fort Washington Point and the Hudson at One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street, New York

## The Point Is Still a Pleasant Place

Within the borders of Fort Washington Park, the narrow half mile of wooded land lying between Riverside Drive and the Hudson River—you reach the highest natural altitude that Manhattan Island affords, and the peninsula which juts out into the river near One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street is one of the cherished spots on New York soil which the feet of Washington must often have trod during a critical period of the Revolution. In that day it was known as Jeffrey's Hook, and it was Washington's place of embarkation for Fort Lee across the river, as he went to and fro. Fort Washington, Fort Tryon, and Fort George were built in this vicinity for the defense of the upper part of the Island and Fort Washington was the last to be surrendered. All the country hereabout is rich in memories of the great Commander-in-Chief.

The point is still a pleasant place with its little cove, its shelving banks, and its unobstructed outlook upon the broad expanse of the Hudson, with the columnar rocks of the Palisades marching opposite. The waters are heavy and smooth, or streaked with currents, according as the tide is setting in or running out, and sometimes, when the ocean breeze is choppy, the river waves are white-tipped, as if a flock of birds had blown in from the sea. There used to be and will be again, many small boats of various sociable kinds passing and repassing near the shores, and out in the deep current the big river steamers take their majestic way up and down.

Far up the river Indian Head can be described, inscrutable, historic, sometimes partially shrouded in the "mauve-hued veiling" about which Van Dyke raves; often the whole river is bathed in this purplish haze.

## Proverbs

That proverbs have always been dear to the true intellectual aristocracy of a nation, there is abundant evidence to prove. Take but these three names in evidence, which are in themselves a host. Aristotle made a collection of proverbs; nor did he count that he was doing herein aught unworthy of his great reputation; however, some of his adversaries may have made this a charge against him. He is said to have been the first who did so, though many others have followed in the same path. Shakespeare loves them so well that besides loving them, and innumerable cover; allusions, rapid side glances at them, which we are in danger of missing unless we are at home in the proverbs of England, several of his plays, as "Measure for Measure," "All's Well That Ends Well," have proverbs for their titles. And Cervantes, a name only inferior to Shakespeare, has not left us in doubt in respect of the affection with which he regarded them. Every reader of "Don Quixote" will remember his squire, who sometimes cannot open his mouth but there drop from it almost as many proverbs as words. I might name others who held the proverb in honor—men who, though they may not attain to these three, are yet deservedly accounted great.—Trench.

unless when now and then a solitary gardening man would cross me,—and how the nectarines and peaches hung upon the walls, without my ever offering to pluck them, because they were forbidden fruit, unless, now and then,—and because I had more pleasure in strolling about among the melancholy looking yew trees, or the firs, or picking up the red berries, and the fir apples, which were good for nothing but to look at,—or in lying about upon the fresh grass with all the fine garden smells about me,—or basking in the orangery, till I could almost fancy myself ripening, too, along with the oranges and limes in that grateful warmth,—or in watching the dace that darted to and fro in the fish pond at the bottom of the garden, with here and there a great sulky pike hanging midway down the water in silent state, as if it mocked their impertinent friskings; I had more pleasure in these busy-idle diversions than in all the sweet flavors of peaches, nectarines, oranges, and such-like common baits of children.—Lamb, in "Dream Children."

## Irish Country Houses About 1790

Thus we were set at liberty from Dublin. The "season," as it is called in great cities, was over; unfortunately the last season that was ever destined to illuminate the society or to stimulate the domestic trade of Dublin. It began to be thought scandalous to be found in town: nobody, in fact, remained, except some two hundred thousand people, who never did nor ever would, wear ermine; and in all Ireland there remained nothing at all to attract except that which no king, and no two Houses, can by any conspiracy abolish—viz., the beauty of her most verdant scenery.

I speak of that part which chiefly it is that I know—the scenery of the west—Connacht beyond other provinces, and, in Connacht, Mayo beyond other counties. There it was, and in the county next adjoining, that Lord Altamont's large estates were situated; the family mansion and beautiful park being in Mayo. Thither, as nothing else now remained to divert us from what, in fact, we had thirsted for throughout the heats of summer, and throughout the magnificences of the capital, at length we set off by movements as slow and circuitous as those of any royal progress in the reign of Elizabeth. Making but short journeys on each day, and resting always at the house of some private friend, I thus obtained an opportunity of seeing the old Irish nobility and gentry more extensively, and on a more intimate footing, than I had hoped for. No experience of this kind, throughout my whole life, so much interested me.

In a little work, not much known, of Suetonius, the most interesting record which survives of the early Roman literature, it comes out incidentally that many books, many idioms, and verbal peculiarities belonging to the primitive ages of Roman culture, were to be found still lingering in the old Roman settlements, both Gaulish and Spanish, long after they had become obsolete (and sometimes

relation to English manners and customs. Here might be found old rambling houses, in the style of antique English manorial chateaux, ill planned, perhaps, as regarded convenience and economy, with long rambling galleries, and windows innumerable, that evidently had never looked for that severe audit to which they were afterwards summoned by William Pitt; but displaying, in the dwelling-rooms, a comfort and "coziness" combined with magnificence, not always so effectively attained in modern times. Here were old libraries, old butlers, and old customs, that seemed all alike to belong to the era of Cromwell, or even an earlier era than his; whilst the ancient names, to one who had some acquaintance with the great events of Irish history, often strengthened the illusion. Not that I could pretend to be familiar with Irish history as Irish; but, as a conspicuous chapter in the difficult policy of Queen Elizabeth, of Charles I, and of Cromwell, nobody who had read the English history could be a stranger to the O'Neils, the O'Donnells, the Ormonds (i. e. the Butlers), the Inchiquins, or the De Burghs, and many scores beside. I soon found, in fact, that the aristocracy of Ireland might be divided into two great sections: the native Irish—territorial fixtures, so powerfully described by Matthew; and those, on the other hand, who spent so much of their time and revenues at Bath, Cheltenham, Weymouth, London, etc., as to have become almost entirely English. It was the former whom we chiefly visited; and I remarked that, in the midst of hospitality the most unbounded, and the amplest comfort, some of these were conspicuously in the rear of the English commercial gentry, as to modern refinements of luxury. There was at the same time an apparent strength of character, as if formed amidst turbulent scenes, and a richness of manner, which were fitted to interest a stranger profoundly, and to impress themselves on his recollection.—From De Quincey's "Autobiography, from 1785 to 1803, in his 'Collected Writings,' edited by David Masson.

## No Loss

What thou putt'st by  
Without a sigh,  
Is not wanted for God's treasury;  
Nor is that a wise,  
True sacrifice,  
When a stifled aspiration dies. . . .  
Flame from flame is caught;  
Love grudgeth naught;  
Keep, that thou mayst share, thy  
heaven-lit thought.  
Never lay the blame  
On God's great name,  
For the lack of thy choosing  
came! . . .  
Every hour brings seed.  
That, sown, will feed  
Some half-famished future's eager  
need.  
All thy unclaimed gold,  
Riches untold,  
Time for thee with usury will hold.  
Near thee, close before,  
Opens a door:  
Enter, heart, and hunger nevermore!  
—Lucy Larcom.

## Drake Sees the Pacific

Faithfully taken out of the report of Master Christopher Ceeley, Ellis, Hixon, and others, who were in the same Voyage with him; by Philip Nichols, Preacher.]

"All the way was through woods very cool and pleasant, by reason of those goodly and high trees, that grow there so thick, that it is cooler traveling there under them in that hot region, than it is in the most parts of England in the summer time. This (also) gave a special encouragement unto us all, that we understood there was a great Tree about the midway, from which, we might at once discern the North Sea from whence we came,

## John Wesley on Style

Liverpool, July 15, 1744.

Dear Sir—I have had many thoughts since we parted, on the subject of our late conversation. I send you them just as they occur. "What is it that constitutes a good style?" Perspicuity, purity, propriety, strength, and easiness, joined together. When any one of these is wanting, it is not a good style. Dr. Middleton's style wants easiness; it is stiff to a high degree. And stiffness in writing is full as great a fault as stiffness in behavior. It is a blemish hardly to be excused, much less to be imitated. He is pedantic. "It is pedantry," says the great Lord Boyle, "to use a hard word, where an easier will serve." Now, this the Doctor continually does, and that of set purpose. His style is abundantly too artificial. Artifice est celare artem; but his art glares in every sentence. He continually says, "Observe how fine I speak"; whereas, a good speaker seems to forget he speaks at all. His full round curls naturally put one in mind of Sir Claudius Shovel's peruke, that "eternal bukle taken in Parian stone." Yet this very fault may appear a beauty to you, because you are apt to halt on the same foot. There is a stiffness both in your carriage and speech, and something of it in your very familiarity. But for this very reason you should be jealous of yourself, and guard against your natural infirmity. If you imitate any writers let it be South, Atterbury, or Swift, in whom all the proprieties of a good writer meet. I was myself once much fonder of Prior than Pope; as I did not then know that stiffness was a fault. But what in all Prior can equal, for beauty of style, some of the first lines that Pope ever published?

Here is style! How clear, how pure, proper, strong, and yet how amazingly easy! This crowns all; no stiffness, no hard words; no apparent art; no affectation; all is natural, and therefore consummately beautiful. Go thou and write likewise.

As for me, I never think of my style at all; but just set down the words that come first. Only when I transcribe anything for the press, then I think it my duty to see every phrase be clear, pure, and proper. Conciseness (which is now, as it were, natural to me) brings quantum sufficit of strength. If, after all, I observe any stiff expression, I throw it out, neck and shoulders.—From "Letters of John Wesley," edited by George Eays.

## Government

Government is not an edifice that the founders turned over to posterity like a completed. It is an institution, like a university, which falls unless the process of education continues.—Calvin Coolidge.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, NOV. 28, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The d'Annunzio Raid

ALTHOUGH there was, in certain quarters, perhaps in most quarters, a strong disposition to regard the matter lightly when Gabriele d'Annunzio made his sudden descent on Fiume, some two months ago, that disposition has, today, given place to very different feelings. The picturesque is well in its way, and the majority of people are inclined to be peculiarly lenient in the case of a "Fiume incident," but it is quite possible to have too much of a picturesque thing, and the world has had altogether too much of Gabriele d'Annunzio. The story of the furious rush of those forty motor cars, jammed full of grenadiers, from Monfalcone to Fiume, last September, of the grand reunion on the armistice line and the triumphant entry into the coveted city made very excellent reading, no doubt, after the stern drabness of five years of real war. But the world is by no means inclined to regard such enterprises with any indulgence at all if they are to be taken seriously.

And the Fiume incident must, most certainly, be taken seriously, chiefly because it is quite definitely a world affair. It is entirely futile for Mr. Nitti to declare in the Italian Chamber, as he did within a few days of the raid, that the governments of the Allies considered the Fiume affair "as an internal one for Italy to solve"; that the allied governments had made no protest, and that Italy was thus "left free to solve the incident." No number of pious opinions held by the allied governments can prevent the Fiume incident from becoming, what it has really been from the first, an international question. It was on September 13 that d'Annunzio entered Fiume. It is now the 28th of November. Yet Italy has not only failed to solve the incident, but Gabriele d'Annunzio, tremendously strengthened by reinforcements, which, somehow or other, marvelous to relate, have managed to penetrate the Italian "blockade," is extending the scope of his operations. He has already occupied Zara, and is credited with an intention of "freeing" Montenegro.

Now this intention of "freeing" Montenegro can only mean one thing, and that is that d'Annunzio is determined to try conclusions with the Jugo-Slavs. Up to the present hour, the Jugo-Slav Government has exercised the most exemplary patience, but anyone who knows the Serb, especially the Serb as he is to be found in Montenegro, will appreciate what the "freeing" of Montenegro by Italians must mean. The Serb will quickly come to the end of his patience, and, once the train has been fired, the old sign which for years hung over the Balkans, bearing the legend, "Anything May Happen," may as well be hoisted again.

As far as the Italian Government is concerned, the situation daily becomes more compromising. There is no occasion to doubt that, two months ago, Mr. Nitti was quite sincere when he deplored d'Annunzio's action; when he declared in the Chamber that Italy's responsibility toward the world must first be considered; and when he pledged the government to "suppress such adventures outside our frontiers." The raid undoubtedly placed the Italian Government in a most awkward position. Mr. Nitti, however, took a fatal course in such an emergency. Instead of acting at once, and staking everything on a decisive action which he was convinced was right, he waited to see how the tide of public opinion was likely to flow. There was much show of blockading Fiume, and of starving d'Annunzio out. Stories would come through from Rome telling that telephone and telegraph wires running out of the town had been cut; that the train service had been stopped; and that, in every way, the blockade was being "tightened." But whatever the coercive measures adopted, d'Annunzio and his ever-increasing band of followers seemed to thrive on them, until no one could regard the blockade as anything more than a rather dangerous joke.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nitti himself seems to have changed. The man in whose hands the allied governments left the solving of the incident declared in a recent statement that the town on the Adriatic which had been seized, and was being held by Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio, "must not be abandoned to an uncertain fate," and insisted that the Italian Government, having affirmed the "Italianity of Fiume," was "employing every means to defend it against all attacks." Where, it may well be asked, and should be asked, does the Italian Government really stand on this matter? When d'Annunzio entered Zara, the other day, being received enthusiastically by the Mayor, and afterward by Vice-Admiral Millo, the commander of the Italian occupation forces, and when he announced his intention of "freeing Montenegro," was the world witnessing the first fruits of the recent Italian elections, which have left the government entirely dependent upon the new Roman Catholic Popular Party? Is the access of daring which has come to Gabriele d'Annunzio and his followers, within the past few days, traceable to the fact that he sees the Italian Government forced to steer the ship of state, somehow, between the Scylla of the Vatican and the Charybdis of Socialism? One thing is certain, namely, that the Vatican has no love for the Orthodox Serb.

However this may be, the Italian Cabinet must recognize, and that indeed without much more delay, that it has, as Mr. Nitti very properly remarked, an obligation to the world to fulfill. To place the matter on a quite definite diplomatic footing, the Italian Government is under a very stern necessity of being loyal to its agreements. Whether or not Italy, at this date, can grapple with the matter successfully is quite another question. The d'Annunzio forces are now estimated at some 50,000 men, all of them volunteers. The Italian army of occupation in Dalmatia has apparently gone over, with all its equipment and supplies, to the new revolution, and d'Annunzio is now declared to be in a position to hold out for many months. In addition to all this, the fact is undeniable that the d'Annunzio raid has made a tremendous appeal to the Italian army as a whole, thus rendering the

question of government control a dangerously doubtful one. Whatever it may have been two months ago, therefore, the d'Annunzio raid is certainly something much more than an Italian domestic incident today.

### Reminding the States of Suffrage

UNDOUBTEDLY the most suitable and altogether satisfactory observance of the approaching centenary of Susan B. Anthony would be, as suggested by certain suffrage workers, a complete ratification of the equal suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution. The centennial anniversary comes on February 15, 1920, and the proposal has, appropriately enough, been made that every effort shall be put forth to bring about action by the legislatures of a sufficient number of states to insure the desired result by that date. A still greater stimulus in striving for this end, no doubt, and one wholly in keeping, is the object of enabling women to take part in the national elections of the coming year. With nineteen states, or more than half of the number necessary, on record as having voted for ratification, and legislative sessions for ratification due soon in other states, the National Woman's Suffrage Association is, apparently with good reason, hopeful that the women of the whole nation will be enabled to vote early in 1920. A group of suffrage workers, led by the president of the national association, is holding a series of fourteen conferences in western states to urge special legislative sessions for ratifying the amendment and for lining up women voters for improvement of the conditions of citizenship.

The committee in charge of this activity, it is interesting to know, reports that states which have long enjoyed political equality are awakening to the realization that they have an opportunity to help in the enfranchisement of women elsewhere in the country. Such states are, in the encouraging words of a prominent member of the committee, performing generous acts of unselfish nationalism in calling special sessions for ratification for the sake of women in other territory, and in order that American women generally may have full political rights for the important business of next year. Indeed, surprising as it may seem to the citizen inexperienced in campaigning for equal suffrage, the conferences referred to are being held in states where rights of suffrage already obtain, with the exception of Minnesota and New Mexico. The list of states in which these meetings have recently been held, or are soon to take place, includes Illinois, South Dakota, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, and Arizona. California, Minnesota, and Utah have ratified the amendment, and it is expected that Wyoming, the first State to enfranchise its women, as well as Idaho and Washington, will soon follow suit, while special legislative sessions have been announced in Colorado, Nevada, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Similar steps are expected soon in Arizona.

One naturally expects ratification, as a matter of course, in the states where the suffrage victory has already been won, but in those states where women have had, and still have, only limited political rights at the most, support of the amendment, and the opportunities and responsibilities to follow general acceptance, seem to mean far more. Of such states there are, it is perhaps surprising to find, seventeen. Among them, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania have ratified. The other fourteen in this group yet to act are Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, New Mexico, North Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Virginia, New Jersey, and South Carolina.

It seems rather a fine showing that more than half of the requisite thirty-six states have acted upon the amendment since June 9 last, when Congress submitted it, and that in a majority of instances the ratification has taken place in special sessions. Complete ratification before February 15, however, would necessitate special legislative gatherings in something like a dozen more states, assuming that four legislatures, which will then be in regular session, ratify in January. In some states a reason given for not calling special meetings of the legislatures has been the difficulty for farmers to leave their harvesting or other pressing work to go to the state capitals. But it would seem that this consideration need no longer stand in the way. It would be a pleasant and fitting incident in the history of the suffrage movement to have the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment effective on the centennial anniversary of the suffrage leader: it would be a great benefit to the nation to have the way open then for its women to take a righteous part in the presidential and congressional campaigns of 1920.

### An Eight-Hour Day in Spain

MOST great reforms pass through their periods of ridicule, friendly or otherwise, on their road to adoption, and the eight-hour day has been no exception to the rule. Those who recall the popular songs of the nineties in England will remember what a mine of wealth the demand, then being made for the first time perhaps quite seriously, was to the popular song-writer. They will remember, for instance, the altogether delightful "situations" which he conjured up, brought about by the utter refusal of the workman to work a second beyond the agreed hour. The song-writer quite ignored the fact, of course, that the "situation" would have been just the same had the day been twelve hours, or twenty, instead of eight. That was no matter.

Just then, the clock did chime.  
Said he, "Will you look at the time?  
I can't work half a minute longer."

"brought down the house" every time.

At the present time the eight-hour day is, of course, very practical politics indeed, and, almost incredible as it may seem, whilst other nations were talking about it, Spain just went in quietly and enacted the measure. Now, as a matter of fact, that Spain should enact such a measure, thoroughly advanced as it is accounted, would not really occasion surprise to those who know Spain. The Spanish statute book contains not a few very excellent progressive measures, but they have never got any

further than the statute book. In other words, they have remained dead letters. What actually occasions surprise in regard to the eight-hour day in Spain is that it is established with really effective sanctions, and that it is really being enforced.

The new measure is the work of that very able statesman, the Count de Romanones, and is the result of the tremendous effort which he made during his short ministry, last year, to bring about a satisfactory state of conciliation between Capital and Labor. Spain is notorious as a land of Labor unrest, and there can be no question that a large part of this unrest is due to the backwardness of labor legislation of all kinds, and to the employer's comparative freedom from restraint in dealing with his employees. Count de Romanones, therefore, recognizing this, took his courage in his hands and, at one stroke, advanced Spain very considerably in the matter of industrial reform.

All sorts of terrible things were predicted as the result of the new measure, when it was first promulgated by royal decree last April, but practically none of them have come to pass. There has, in fact, been a most welcome acceptance of the measure everywhere, and, where difficulties have been reported, they have proved to be of a passing character. Then, in the matter of enforcement, the position of affairs is most satisfactory. At first glance, the provision made in the measure for exceptions in cases in which it was clear that the employers could not concede an eight-hour day to their employees without grave prejudices to their businesses might appear to open the door for a nullification of the whole act. As, however, the onus of proving the necessity of departing from the eight-hour day is laid upon the employer, and, as he is actually being obliged to prove his case before denying the concession, the reform is apparently safeguarded from the fate of so many other reforms in Spain. Spain, in fact, is entitled to due credit for a very satisfactory piece of industrial legislation.

### A Sagebrush Philosopher

THE impersonator and the caricaturist long ago discovered and capitalized the unmistakable tendency of occupations and environments, far more distinctly than race, in many instances, to place their distinguishing marks, facial and characteristic, upon those persons who remain long within the scope of their peculiar influences. The motion picture director of the present day, for instance, hesitates not a moment in the selection of his types, be they fisher folk from the little coast cities of the United States, either east or west, or coal miners, gold miners, prospectors, cowboys, farmers, doctors, lawyers, or bankers. Distinguishing occupational characteristics seem clearly to leave irradicable impressions, possibly in the exact ratio in which endeavor, ambition, concentration, or the lack of these, impel, direct, or subjugate what may be termed the natural tendencies. Everyone realizes, if the matter be considered at all, to what extent occupations are determined by environment and circumstances. It would, indeed, be a strange combination of circumstances, for instance, that would bring about a transformation of the woodsman in the Minnesota forests into the coal miner of West Virginia or Pennsylvania. And yet the inclination would be to believe that necessity or circumstance would make such a transition so complete as to meet, in due course, any subjective test.

The experimental alchemist who would seek to deal only with what he might regard as the most interesting things in human experience, the people themselves, would perhaps be guided in his laboratory work by the results of what might appear to be casual, if not haphazard, experimentation. The confirmed theorist and careful analyst, inclined to exclude the consideration of occupational influences, would perhaps find a sufficiently engrossing field in his favorite realm of so-called environmental cause and effect. His studies would be interesting, and his conclusions at least entertaining. Anyone would be inclined to follow his observations and deductions were he to retrace, for instance, the career of Bill Nye, American philosopher and humorist, even from the days when he first became really famous. Bill Nye, as the world knew him, was as distinctively a product of the sage-covered American desert as were the characters of whom he wrote so interestingly. A native of the woods country in the State of Maine, Edgar Wilson Nye was not, apparently, destined to occupy even the modest niche which history has accorded him in the world's great hall of fame. Through the years of his boyhood and young manhood, spent on the farm, as a student, school teacher, and afterward as a lawyer, in a then somewhat undeveloped section of Wisconsin, it is quite safe to conclude that there had come to him not even the slightest intimation that before his fortieth year he was to accomplish much. Opportunity never called him, in the sense that many seem to believe some such call comes to every man. But the urge of the great west which had made possible for him the migration from Maine to Wisconsin, later, in 1876, or thereabouts, served to inspire a new and greater invasion of what he must have regarded as almost unexplored country. Wyoming was the destination sought, chiefly, as Mr. Nye afterward explained, because that was as far as his ticket allowed him to ride. There, however, amid the sagebrush and the greasewood, with the desert and the mountains forming an altogether strange picture in the eyes of a none too dauntless invader, the boy from the Maine woods found himself. From his vantage point in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains he gained a world vision, a perception which, because he had learned to know the hearts of men who live in the great open places, permitted him to know all the people of the world at their best.

Perhaps no one seriously in search of an opportunity to become famous would have chosen either Cheyenne or Laramie City, Wyoming, in the late seventies or the early eighties. Is it that those to whom there comes, in such secluded places, the world's sincere recognition of worth are only picturesquely great? Is it that the peculiar ability manifested is conspicuous because it is unique in its homely setting? Probably not. Bill Nye, the cultivated and erudite philosopher and humorist, the Bill Nye

whom the world came to know, and whose works it came to admire, bore none of the homely marks of the desert country. It was only that the few short years which he spent in association with mountain country and its people brought the transition, the vision, which the narrower places might not have made possible.

The assertion may be made, of course, that Bill Nye would have evolved the same quaint and entertaining philosophy in some place other than the land of the sage and the jack rabbit. He might have evolved a philosophy. This will be admitted. But it would not have been the same, any more than the products of the pen of Bret Harte, or Joaquin Miller, or Mark Twain, or Jack London, or a score of others would have been the same, had those writers never felt the inspiration which the boundless desert, the mountains, and their marvelous days and matchless nights bring.

### Notes and Comments

A DISCONCERTING idea was presented to the consideration of Philadelphians, the other day, when court officials reminded the city that unless some tangible evidence is forthcoming that it proposes to comply with the conditions of the gift, there is a considerable likelihood that the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, will come into final possession of the splendid John G. Johnson collection of pictures. Mr. Johnson's condition was that the house in which the pictures had been brought together should be maintained as a museum for them; but the recipient of the gift petitioned the courts to change this condition, on the ground that the house was not fireproof, and plans have been more or less discussed for a new museum. Meantime no appropriation has been made, the pictures remain in storage, and the time approaches when the New York museum would be justified in reminding Philadelphia that the collection, if the condition was not complied with, was then to go to New York. Apparently there is architectural opinion that the house could be made fireproof, and people in Philadelphia who would like to see the pictures may reasonably wonder why nothing is being done to put them on exhibition.

SOMEONE connected with the juvenile department of a public library in a Vermont town has had a happy thought on the subject of persuading children to take care of library books, and worked it out in a way that many another library might find it worth while to copy. In each book is inclosed permanently a little letter from the book itself to the boys and girls who may handle it. "I am only a small book," says the supposed writer, "but I am your true friend, and wish to make you happy; and you certainly will be made more happy if I keep clean and good-looking till I am worn out than you will be to have me get soiled and ragged." Then the book points out ways in which the children can help toward this end, with admonition about clean hands, not turning down pages, not making marks with pen or pencil, and "never leaving me out in the rain," or "putting anything thicker than a sheet of paper between my leaves," or "throwing me at the cat or dog or anything else." What should appeal to other librarians is that the children not only read the letter, but a great many do as the book asks.

Who owns a letter after it has been written and posted? The question is raised in correspondence to The Times of London by Mr. Frederic Harrison, who once wrote letters to Miss Betham-Edwards and has recently re-read some of them neatly printed in a book of biography and reminiscences of that lady. Mr. Harrison seems to feel that the least the editor of that biography could have done was to ask his permission. But apparently a letter once posted passes wholly out of the writer's possession: he cannot get it back from the post office, even if he explains earnestly that he merely wishes to change the punctuation; he cannot get it back from the recipient unless he or she is willing; he cannot prevent its being published if it reaches a publisher. Under the copyright law, says a commentator, it is possible for a letter to "belong naturally to one person, legally to another, while the rights of publishing it might belong to a third." The safe rule, apparently, is never to write any letters that one would not be reasonably proud and happy to re-read in public print: or at any rate not to post them.

"SLOW-CONSUMING age," as a poet has called the passage of time, has anything but consumed the value of the Ardebil rug which Captain de Lamar purchased nine years ago for \$27,000 and which was sold again the other day, at the sale of the contents of the de Lamar house in New York, for \$57,000. That is the largest recorded sum ever paid for a rug, the highest preceding price being \$38,000. Four hundred years ago the rug was one of a pair made for the mosque of the Sheikh Sefid, at Ardebil, Persia. Measuring 23 feet 11 inches by 13 feet 5 inches, it is now somewhat smaller than the companion rug at the South Kensington Museum, England, for some of it was once taken to repair the other, and the South Kensington rug is coarser in weave, having only 380 knots to the square inch instead of 400. Something like 18,600,000 knots the sixteenth century rug maker put into it. One wonders if he would have knotted more sedulously had he imagined that his product would some day command a record price.

Music lovers in Toronto, Ontario, may be excused if they take exception to the ruling of the public health authorities in regard to compulsory vaccination, in view of the fact that the engagement of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra to play in that city has been canceled because the musicians do not care to undergo the medical attention which would be necessary before they could return to the United States. It becomes a question whether many medical precautions are not far worse than the conditions which they are intended to obviate, especially when, as in this instance, it is openly proclaimed, by those in authority, that the situation which it is designed to cope with is not one to arouse any particular apprehension, even among advocates of medical intervention.